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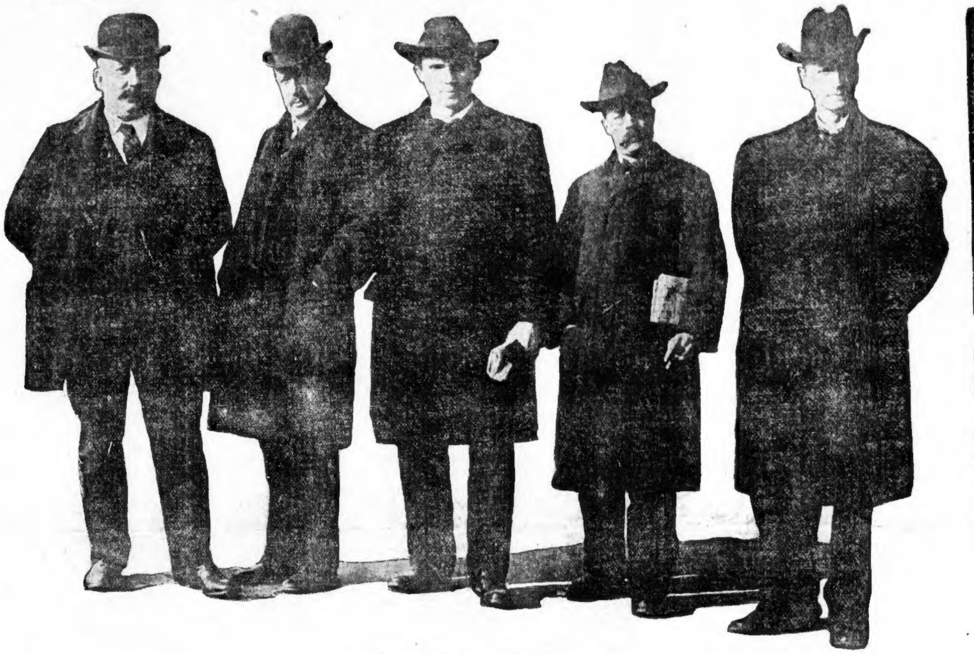
ITS NO FUN TO SHOP
Hem.

THE WEATHER.

For Boston and vicinity: Fair and continued cold to-night and Sunday; fresh westerly winds.

High water: 5:17 a. m., 5:37 p. m.

FALL RIVER MEN MEET AT THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE TO END STRIKE AS ARRANGED BY GOV. DOUGLAS



Posed for Boston American Staff Photographer.

LEADERS OF FALL RIVER UNIONS, DELEGATED TO CONFER WITH GOV. DOUGLAS REGARDING STRIKE SETTLEMENT

From left to right—Charles W. Lynch, vice-president Spinners' Union; John Golden, president United Textile Workers; James Tansey, secretary Carders' Union; Thomas Taylor, secretary Loom Fixers' Union; Thomas O'Donnell, secretary Mule Spinners' Union.

Conference of Strike Leaders and Mill Owners in Session to Determine Details of Bringing Long Struggle to a Close.

Representatives of the textile unions on strike at the Fall River mills met a delegation of the mill owners in Governor Douglas's office to-day to carry into effect the settlement of the strike arranged through the efforts of the Governor, as announced exclusively in the BOSTON AMERICAN on Thursday.

At the request of the Governor, both sides sent representatives fully empowered to end the strike temporarily, pending a final settlement of the questions at issue.

When the abor leaders came to Boston to-day to attend to the conference they were discussing the possibility that if they could come to terms with manufacturers that the question of Fall Fiver wages might be referred by the Governor to a special commission for arbitration.

It was suggested that the commission might include a representative of the strikers, a representative of the mill owners, and a person named by the Governor. The labor leaders did not appear to think that the matter would be referred to the State Board of Arbitration.

So far as can be learned, neither the strikers nor the manufacturers are committed to an agreement on any point.

The men who represent the manufacturers are: President, N. B. Borden of the Manufacturers' Association; C. C. Rounsville, W. Frank Shove, J. E. Osborn, J. A. Brayton, S. B. Chace and E. L. Anthony.

The labor delegation comprises ten delegates, two from each union. They are: Spinners, Secretary Thomas O'Donnell and Vice-President Charles Lynch; carders, Secretary James Tansey and President John Kyle; loom fixers, Secretary Thomas Taylor and President John S. Gardiner; slashers, Secretary Joseph G. Jackson and Isaac Brooks; weavers, Secretary James Whitehead and President William Granton.

President John Golden and Secretary Albert Hibbert of the United Textile Workers are also members of the labor committee.

At the union meeting held in Fall River, as exclusively foretold by the BOSTON AMERICAN, the workers agreed to return to work and submit the matters which caused the strike to arbitration.

It was declared by the labor leaders and others interested to-day that the end of the strike was at hand. The unions are willing to have the matter arbitrated.

The operatives return to work on the same conditions existing at the time the strike was declared. A readjustment of wages it is expected will follow the investigation of the Board of Arbitration.

Order to Return Soon.

The order for the operatives to return to their looms, it is expected, according to dispatches from Fall River, will be issued within the next twenty-four hours.

By a practically unanimous vote of the five different organizations comprising the union, the presidents and secretaries of each were delegated with discretionary power for ending the strike.

Governor Douglas declared that he had every reason to expect a successful result of to-day's conference. His statement given out previous to the conference was:

"I believe that if I can get the manufacturers and the strike officials together, we can reach a settlement. If the committees appointed are given power to settle, I am confident that a settlement will result."

The statement issued by the Manufacturers' Association reads:

"A canvass has just been made in the mills involved in the strike with a view

Continued on 4th Page, 3d Column.

BLAZE ON SCHOONER AT CHARLESTOWN DOCK

THREE MEN OVERCOME WHILE FIGHTING FIRE IN HOLD OF THE CALBURGA.

Three firemen, James M. Eliot, P. J. Doherty and C. B. Delano, all of Ladder Company No. 9, were overcome by smoke while fighting a fire in the hold of the bark Calburgo, at Mystic wharf, Charlestown, to-day, and were rescued by men of Engine No. 27.

The wife and eighteen-year-old daughter of Captain Kenneth McKenzie were in the cabin, and were carried out of danger by the captain and some of the crew.

The Calburga hails from Maitland, N. S., and has been here since December 7, loading with lumber for Buenos Ayres. The fire was started by the overturning of a lighted candle below decks, and the flames quickly spread to the lumber in the hold.

The bark was so far from any hydrant that it was hard for the firemen to get at the flames and it was necessary to double up the lines of hose to make them long enough.

Ladder Company No. 9 was among the first pieces of apparatus to reach the scene, and its men were at once sent into the hold. The hatches had been fastened down to keep the fire from spreading and the smoke was so dense that the three firemen were quickly overcome. One of the other firemen in the hold called to the men of Engine No. 27 and several of them jumped into the hold and lifted the unconscious men out.

The bark was loaded with 900,000 feet of lumber, some of which was damaged, but Captain McKenzie was unable to estimate the loss.

RESCUE WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM FLAMES

Mrs. Julia Danehy, aged sixty-five, and Mrs. Alice Bancroft and her two children, aged one and three years, were rescued from a fire in the double wooden dwelling house, Nos. 2 and 4 Bowditch court, Roxbury, to-day, by Patrolmen Leonard, Hanrahan and Cashman, of the Dudley Street Station, and Lieutenant Gavin, of the fire department.

The fire started in the cellar of the house. Mrs. Danehy was visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. James Finnerty, who lives on the second floor of No. 4. She was partly overcome by smoke when Patrolman Leonard and Lieutenant Gavin found her.

The Bancroft family lives at No. 2 and one of the children was ill. Mrs. Bancroft was trying to carry her two children from the house when Patrolmen Hanrahan and Cashman broke in the door and carried all three to the street.

The house was damaged to the extent of $300.

5 PRIESTS AND 5 NUNS CANNIBALS' VICTIMS

NATIVES OF NEW BRITAIN, SOUTH SEAS, MAKE ATTACK UPON CATHOLIC MISSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Rev. M. L. Stillson, a missionary of the South Seas, who arrived on the steamer Doric, gives details of an outrage by cannibals on the island of New Britain, which he says occurred in October. He says the savages, who are under German control, rose and attacked the Catholic mission and killed five priests and five nuns with clubs and knives. **The missionaries fought bravely, but all were butchered. Later the cannibals feasted on their bodies. Stillson is stationed at Ponape.**

Cross-Examination as to the Tucker Knife Stories

EXPERT IN DOUBT

"CONSISTENT WITH HUMAN BLOOD," BUT NOT THAT OF NECESSITY—DR. HARRIS.

The cause of Mabel Page's death, the primary wound, and the periods which elapsed between the infliction of this wound and apparent total collapse and then actual death, were involved in a long hypothetical question put by Attorney-General Parker to Dr. Francis A. Harris, medical examiner of Suffolk County, on the witness stand at the trial of Charles L. Tucker to-day.

Dr. Harris followed Professor Edward S. Wood of the Harvard Medical School, the noted chemical expert, on the stand. The Medical Examiner testified that Mabel Page's death was due to hemorrhage, that the wound in the back was the primary wound, that apparent death ensued within from two to five minutes after the infliction of this wound and actual death in from five to seven minutes.

NO POSITIVE TEST.

Before leaving the witness stand Professor Wood admitted, on cross-examination, that the bloodstains found by him on the knife were consistent with human blood, but he could not say positively that they were human blood. Only those stains to which he had applied the serum test could be positively designated as human bloodstains.

An important point was brought out with reference to stains on the knife other than those alleged to have been caused by human blood. The defence maintains that the existence of such stains is in itself conclusive evidence that the knife could not have been used to kill Mabel Page. Had it been used to commit the crime and washed as recently as asserted by the Commonwealth the stains would have been removed.

Lawyer Vahey announced to-day that immediately after all the witnesses for the State had been heard they would take up the motion to exclude the knife pin and clothing taken from Tucker's home as evidence.

DEPENDS ON COURT.

"Will you call witnesses to establish your contention that the officers secured the evidence by subterfuge?" was asked of Mr. Vahey.

"That will depend upon the judges' ruling. If we do, it will take about an hour," replied the attorney.

"Have you secured the plate from which the picture of Tucker wearing the Canadian pin in his cap was printed?"

"I don't know; the photographer was summoned to be here to-day. I don't know whether he turned the plate over to the Government or not."

It is said that the plate referred to is in the hands of the Government.

DEFENCE MONDAY.

Mr. Vahey said he thought it unlikely that the defence would begin its case to-day. It was said, however, that the prosecution would finish early in the session.

Tucker looked as fresh as on the first day of the trial when he stepped into the prisoner's cage at 9:30 o'clock to-day. His skin showed more color and his eyes were brighter, if anything, than when the trial started. He glanced quickly over the court room, but showed no signs of recognition of anyone, even his lawyers, as he sat down.

An unusually large number of pretty young girls gained entrance to the court room today. They were smartly dressed and presented a matinee appearance. They laughed and chatted in their seats as they waited for the appearance of Tucker.

"I don't care about the evidence," said one, "all I want to see is Tucker."

"I should think," remarked Edward Page, father of Mabel Page, as he entered the court room, "that their mothers would keep these girls at home."

MOTHERS THERE.

"Some of their mothers have been here themselves," remarked a court officer.

The most important matter yet to be decided is the fight of the defence against the admission of the pin, knife and Tucker clothing as evidence. Attorney-General Parker and James H. Vahey will make the arguments.

Ever since the trial opened the defense has maintained that the knife and pin and other articles found in Tucker's pocket

Continued on 2nd Page, 1st Column.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT OF $18,000

J. S. Chappelle Arrested in New York on Complaint of Providence Woman.

Special to the Boston American.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 14.—Julius S. Chappelle, twenty years old, of this city, is under arrest in New York, charged with embezzlement of $18,000 from Miss Virginia Winterbotham.

The warrant, which is issued by Justice Wynn, states that on October 27 last Chappelle was employed as clerk for Miss Winterbotham and was given a power of attorney to collect $17,000 from a former representative of Miss Winterbotham.

Miss Winterbotham, who is about seventy-five years old, inherited about $50,000, the most of which is invested in real estate in Chicago. She said to a reporter for the BOSTON AMERICAN:

"I had some difficulty with the man who formerly handled my business, and gave to young Chappelle, who is a smooth talker and appeared to be a likely young man, power of attorney to get the property from my former representative. This property consisted of real estate in this city and Chicago, valued at more than $17,000, and a mortgage. When I fail'ed to get the property back I put the case into the hands of Barney & Carpenter, of this city. Mr. Carpenter is now in New York, where I was informed to-day he had procured the arrest of Chappelle."

WOMAN SEEKS DEATH IN FRONT OF L TRAIN

Her mind shattered by grief for the death of her child, Mrs. Edith Temple, of No. 114 Cedar street, Roxbury, jumped in front of an elevated train at the Dover street station. Her skull was fractured, and she died in an ambulance. **Mrs. Temple's suicidal act was witnessed by her husband, her sister, her father-in-law and several hundred passengers.**

5 MEN FIGHT FOR SAKE OF PRETTY GIRL

Jealous rivalry for the affections of a pretty young woman is given as the cause of a fight between five young men at No. 203 Camden street early to-day. James Baker and William Gorton, lodgers in the Camden street apartments, say they were savagely beaten with Indian clubs by the other three young men. Gorton was kicked down stairs and left half-conscious. Baker is at City Hospital severely hurt. The police are searching for the three alleged assailants, especially for one whom Baker declares was the leader.

This man came to the house alone earlier in the night, called Baker and Gorton out and received a sound thrashing for his pains. Baker and Gorton say that this vanquished rival was the one who came back later with two others and clubbed Baker and Gorton in revenge.

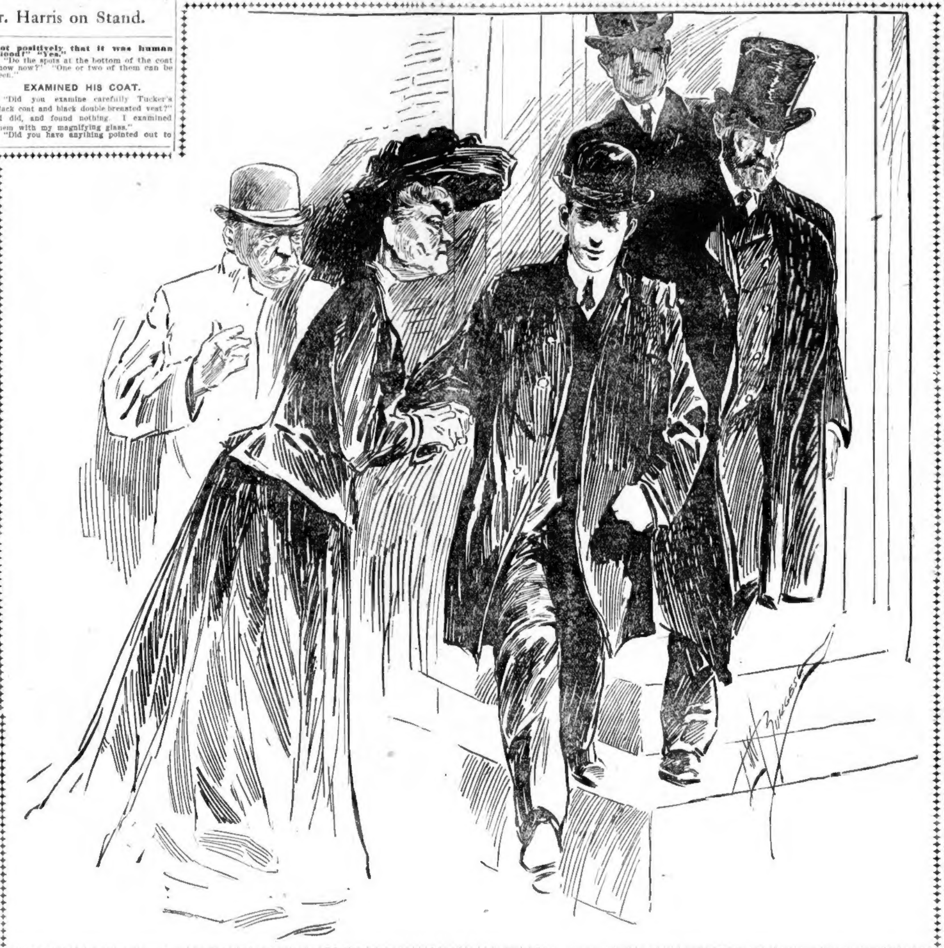
Baker is twenty-two years old and a waiter in the Somerset cafe at No. 554 Tremont street. Gorton is about the same age. Their landlord at No. 203 Camden street is H. F. Dougherty.

EXPERT NOT POSITIVE THAT KNIFE STAINS WERE HUMAN BLOOD

Prof. Wood on Cross-Examination Says, However, That Stains Were "Consistent With Human Blood"—Dr. Harris on Stand.

"GOD BLESS YOU, LOUIS--HAVE COURAGE TILL TO-MORROW"

Sketched by a Boston American Staff Artist.



Every night when Tucker is taken from the rear door of the courthouse to the prison his mother and father are waiting for him, and the mother, taking her son's hand in both of hers as he passes, whispers to him: "God bless you, Louis; have courage till to-morrow."

Continued from First Page.

and room by the police were obtained by fraud and deceit, and were not admissable as evidence. They maintain that by introducing these articles the government is compelling the defendant to give evidence against himself and that this fact infringes upon his constitutional rights.

Mr. Vahey will base his argument on the inadmissability of the knife and pin as evidence on the fact that the police officers who searched the house and Tucker's clothes and so obtained the articles, were armed with a warrant authorizing them to search for a graphophone which they alleged to believe that Tucker had stolen.

SEEK MABEL WALKER.

The search for Mabel Walker has not been discontinued although Mr. Vahey now admits that he has practically given **up all hope of finding her in time for her to testify.** It is generally believed that **her evidence would be an unusually strong point for the defense as it would establish beyond question Tucker's whereabouts** at the time when the murder was committed. However, the defense declares that it will not be absloutely necessary to produce this witness as it has other corroborative evidence that will prove that **Tucker was not near the Page house** on the day of the murder.

Mr. Vahey hints at some startling surprises when the defense puts its witnesses on the stand. Just what these surprises are cannot be known or even guessed at. He maintains, however, that he will be able to produce evidence that will refute some important testimony that the prosecution has offered.

BLOODY THUMBPRINT.

The testimony of Professor Wood, at the trial yesterday, was grussome in its gory detail. He had made careful microscopic examinations of more than 100 different pieces of evidence turned over to him by the State, and found some blood marks that surprised the audience that crowded the courtroom. The most startling discovery that he had made was the imprint of a bloody thumb or finger on Mabel Page's skirt.

He also stated that the murder was within from ten to thirty minutes after Miss Page had eaten her lunch, basing this statement on the condition of the contents of the murdered woman's stomach. The starches in her food had not disappeared, showing that the process of digestion was hardly more than begun when her life was ended.

PROF. WOOD TELLS OF STAINS ON THE KNIFE

Professor Wood, the Harvard expert, was called by Mr. Vahey for the completion of his cross-examination, when court opened to-day. Mr. Vahey asked:

"In measuring blood corpuscles do you take each one independent of the others?" "Yes."

"Does the human corpuscle average 1-3250th of an inch?" "Yes."

"Then, when you finish the measurement of the diameter, you average them?" "I do."

"If rust did not interfere a knife blade would be a favorable place to preserve blood?" "Any solid surface."

"Does moisture change the character of the blood?" "It does."

"If rust affected some parts of blood might not some of the other corpuscles remain unchanged?" "That is true."

"Would rust change the character of the blood so that it might not be measured accurately?" "If you can see the blood at all you can measure it accurately, **but the corpuscles might be smaller."**

"Do you recall that there were spots on the knife when it was first brought to you?" "There were."

LOOKED LIKE BLOOD.

"And you thought they looked like blood?" "Yes; they were very small."

The defence regards the admission as to the spots as of great importance to their case. They contend that if the **knife had been used and then washed as recently as the Government asserts that there would have been no spots on the blade.**

"Is this gray color of the knife blade, which you say is blood, the same color it was when you analyzed it?" "No, it was brown in color then."

"How long does blood remain red in color?" "It changes slowly for about ten days, and then, if it is quite red in the beginning on the tenth day it becomes a brownish red, after that it rapidly becomes a deep dark brown."

To illustrate what he had said Professor Wood, very much to the astonishment of Mr. Vahey, pulled a lot of blood stains from his pocket. These stains were upon pieces of cardboard and were of various colors, according to their ages. The blood-stained cards were passed to the members of the jury, who inspected them closely.

BLOOD ON THE COAT.

"What about the blood on the coat?" "The six spots of blood on the overcoat do not amount to more than one drop of blood."

"Where should you say the blood on the buttons came from?" "It seems to me it would come from the direction of the right shoulder."

"And where would the blood on the lower part of the coat come from?" **"It looks as if it was spattered from the finger as the hand dropped."**

Professor Wood explained that blood retained its red color when exposed to the air for ten days. After ten days it is difficult to tell the age.

"You cannot tell if it is ten days or four months?" "You can tell the age to a certain extent by the readiness by which it is acted upon by a drop of water. It readily dissolves if a recent stain, but if older it does not."

"That is, if it comes out readily you have an idea it is up to five or six months old, and if it does not it is much older?" "Exactly."

Professor Wood stated that there are some conditions which make exceptions to this general rule.

"After ten days it is impossible to tell the age exactly?" "I should say so."

FIBRES FROM CARPET.

The witness said he got no red fibres from the straw matting on the skirt; they were all from cotton carpet or rugs.

"Is there any way of fixing the exact time that the digestion was going on in the stomach?" "No, sir; the digestion, when I examined it, had practically only begun."

"You regard it as certain, then, that digestion had not been going on for more than half an hour?" "Yes."

"Can you give us any idea as to the width of the back of the knife that caused the cuts in the garment?" "Not over 3-16ths of an inch wide at the widest point."

"Did you examine the stain on the lapel of the overcoat with your microscope?" "I did."

"That was the only test you could make of it?" "Yes."

"The same test that you made on the knife?" "Yes."

"And you swear that the result was consistent with human blood, not positively that it was human blood?" "Yes."

"Do the spots at the bottom of the coat show now?" "One or two of them can be seen."

EXAMINED HIS COAT.

"Did you examine carefully Tucker's black coat and black double-breasted vest?" "I did, and found nothing. I examined them with my magnifying glass."

"Did you have anything pointed out to you at the Page house outside of Mabel Page's room that contained blood?" "Nothing except what I have mentioned."

"Do you say that the diameters of red blood corpuscles vary?" "Yes, only about 95 per cent. of them are the same."

"Do various authorities differ on the diameters of human blood corpuscles?" "Yes; some authorities put the diameter down at 1-3200th of an inch and others at 1-3250th. The result is possibly the same."

Mr. Vahey pointed out to Professor Wood, in Professor Wood's own book, the variance in the sizes of blood corpuscles as indicated there. Professor Wood said that the book was correct, and that he never claimed that the size of the blood corpuscles did not vary.

"Can you tell whether a stain is human blood from the color after ten days?" "No, not after ten days."

WHAT HE TESTIFIED.

This closed the cross-examination of Professor Wood. It was much briefer than had been expected. Professor Wood had testified that there was human blood on the Tucker knife and six spots of human blood on Tucker's overcoat. The blood on the knife and part of the blood on the overcoat the expert had not been able to test by the serum method, which is regarded as infallible. Part of the blood on the overcoat, however, he had analyzed by the serum test, and declared it was undoubtedly human blood.

Mr. Sanderson asked the expert some questions in re-direct examination.

"Did you form an opinion as to the blood stains on the knife when you first examined it?" "They were very recent. **I should say they were ten days old, or it might have been twenty days.**"

"When did you examine the stains on the overcoat?" "I think my examination was in July; they were not very old."

This concluded the examination of Professor Wood.

YESTERDAY'S TESTIMONY.

Yesterday Professor Wood was called. Professor Wood said that he had studied at Harvard, Berlin and Vienna. He had been a professor in Harvard College thirty-four years. He had been called in many similar cases as a witness. District Attorney Sanderson asked:

"Please tell, in your own way, what you did." "On April 2 I received from Officer Dunham a jar containing the contents of a stomach, said to be that of Mabel Page. I examined it the following day. I found it contained exactly five ounces of a semi-fluid mixture. That proved, upon examination, to consist chiefly of bread and butter. There was a red substance that may have come from an apple or a tomato. An examination by the microscope showed that **the food had scarcely started in the process of digestion. There was just a trace of digestion."**

"Can you form an opinion as to how long the process of digestion had been going on with reference to the starchy matter?" "A very short time, indeed. In an hour starchy food would be gone entirely. Outside of the muscular fibres I estimate **the food in the stomach had been under digestion from ten minutes to half an hour."**

"In your opinion is it possible to account for all of the digestion if it had been going on for only ten minutes?" "No."

"It might **have been digestion entirely after death?" "Possibly."**

Professor Wood stated that on the 8th of April he received a large parcel from Officer Dunham. He also received a rusty pruning knife, of which he did not make any examination. In the bundle were a cretonne chair covering, a black underskirt, a black hat, a black bag with white lining, a dress skirt, a pair of shoes and other things. The witness identified these articles as they were handed to him by the district attorney.

Professor Wood continued: "In examining the skirt **I found that the hooks and eyes had been torn off. They show evidence of having been forcibly torn off. I noticed that beginning somewhat to the left and a little above the waistband, and running nearly to the bottom of the skirt, were thin red fibres of matting imbedded in the fibre of the cloth."**

"Did you see any red carpet in Mabel Page's room?" "No, there was nothing in Mabel Page's room from which the red fibres could have been obtained. I saw such a carpet at the top of the stairs leading from the floor down stairs."

CAUGHT FROM CARPET?

"Might the fibres have been caught in the cloth by dragging the body over a red carpet?" "Yes."

Professor Wood then took up a sofa pillow and explained that he had found several blood stains upon it.

"On Mabel Page's hat I found a blood spatter on the under rim," he said; "it was larger and redder then than it is now. On a small black satin bag I found several blood specks. I found nothing especial about the shoes and stockings. In another bundle that was delivered to me, was, among other things, a belt. On the belt were blood stains. They were fresh when I got it.

"In the waist I found a cut four and a half inches from the top and one and one-eighth inches long. This cut was in the back and nearly midway between the arm seams. There was more blood on the left hand than on the right hand side. The cut was a little wider at the bottom than at the top. It might have been caused by a knife which was broader at the back than the blade side. I next examined the black dress waist. The waist is seventeen inches long in front. On the right side of the waist in front is a horizontal cut one and one-half inches long and nine and one-half inches below the neck band."

THE BROKEN KNIFE.

"On April 10 I received from Chief Shaw the pieces of a broken knife blade," said the witness.

"On examining the knife blade there were scattered along from the point of the knife to the narrow part on the back edge smirches like blood. They have been practically removed now. I removed a very small portion of one of these smirches and tested it chemically. **I found it to be a blood stain. On examination of another fragment under the microscope I found spots of blood about 132-150ths of an inch in size, which showed that the blood stains were consistent with its having been of human origin."**

"How far from the point were the blood spots found?" "It ran along to the point, practically, irregularly along the whole back edge."

"Was there anything to indicate that the knife had been cleaned?" "It was perfectly clean on the side."

"You spoke of the blood being consistent with human blood? Will you state just what tests were made and how by chemistry it was demonstrated to be human blood?" "We simply showed the diameter of the blood cells. In human beings that is 1-3250th of an inch, the human blood cell being a disc of that size."

"Are there other tests by which you can determine that these spots were human blood?" "Yes, if you had enough of it."

"Were you able to apply that test?" "Yes."

KNIFE LIKE FATAL ONE.

At this point the professor was shown a knife and asked if it would not conform as nearly as possible to the broken knife when it was whole. Professor Wood said:

"This knife you hand me is as nearly like the broken knife as possible. The blade is five and a half inches long, is practically the same width and has the same name of make as the broken knife. It is a hand forged knife with a bone handle."

"Professor, could the broken knife when whole have made the holes in the clothing of Mabel Page that you have examined?" "Yes, it would have made all of them."

Professor Wood said that he had examined the dark striped trousers belonging to Tucker and he had found blood in one of the pockets. He said these stains were so old that he did not consider that they could be connected with the present case and thought them accidental stains. He said the same thing of a blood stain found on the lining of one sleeve of a blue coat belonging to Tucker. This stain he said was too old to be considered.

"In another case," said Professor Wood, "was delivered to me twenty-one articles of clothing. I examined all of them and found nothing suspicious except on three. One of these was an overcoat and the other two pairs of trousers."

BLOOD ON ONE COAT.

"On the overcoat I found on the lower right front near the bottom four distinct blood splashes. The two lower ones I examined myself, and the two other spots were examined by Drs. Leary and Austin. On the right lapel of this coat was a smooch of blood. I found the blood spots that I examined at the bottom of the coat were consistent with human blood. There were enough of them to permit of the biological test which showed that they were human blood.

"On night before last this coat was brought back to me and my attention was called to the back of the top button. There I found a distinct blood spot. I examined it yesterday and found it was human blood."

"Are these blood spots on the coat so distinct that the jury can see them?" "Yes, sir."

"Will you describe the shape of these blood spots on the overcoat?" "They are small, oval and circular spots of blood."

"Can you state whether those spots are consistent with blood thrown from a knife held in the right hand of a person?" "I think it could come from anything."

TROUSERS IN EVIDENCE.

District Attorney Sanderson's object apparently was to bring from Professor Wood the statement that the blood on the overcoat had been spattered there from a knife which was moving through the air.

The next exhibit which Professor Wood showed was the striped pair of trousers found in Tucker's house and on which were several blood spots.

"The large blood stains," said the witness, "are in the pocket. There is nothing suspicious on the outside of the trousers. The trousers have small blood stains on the inner edge of the pocket and the blood is much more visible on the side of the cloth nearer the skin than on the outside.

"There is a decomposition, presumably from heating while pressing the cloth, and it was impossible to get a serum test from it."

The pair of trousers which Tucker wore on March 31st were next exhibited by Professor Wood. "There are other blood spots on the right hand side showing on the inner part and out. It is more or less diluted blood and appears to be watery. I found peculiar cells which come from the female gender."

HYPOTHESIS OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Medical Examiner Francis A. Harris, of Suffolk County, followed Professor Wood on the stand. Attorney-General Parker conducted the examination of the Medical Examiner. His calm, concise manner of speaking was very impressive, in contrast with that of others.

"Have you been consulted with relation to the conditions of the death of Mabel Page?" "Yes."

Then came a long hypothetical question:

"You assume that the dead body of a woman of about 41 years of age is found at about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 31st day of March in the vicinity of Cambridge. The woman had moved about since early morning, and at the time of the discovery of the body the doors to the room are closed. The temperature of the day is indicated by the fact that late in the afternoon a snow storm began, continuing through the evening. The other conditions of temperature may be assumed to be normal. When the body is discovered it is found lying on the back, the limbs are cold, except one arm, which is lying from the body at a right angle, and the other arm at a more acute angle. The head is slightly inclined to the right. The mouth is slightly open, and the eyes are also slightly open, so that the pupils can be seen. There is no trace of blood at the nose or mouth. Immediately below the cheek bone there is a superficial wound, which has a flap of the skin, triangular in form, falling from it. There is also a wound nearly at the centre of the back. The wound is vertical. The two edges and extremities of the wound are apparently similar in form and appearance. There is a further wound nearly at the pit of the stomach. This is an inch and a half approximately. The wound at the pit of the stomach is a punctured one. Upon the back a further wound is discovered, a little to the right of the centre of the circular part. This wound measures from extreme point to extreme point very nearly an inch. This is a punctured wound. Those are the external appearances of the wound. The internal appearances, from an autopsy, disclose that the wound in the back was 2½ inches in depth. It appears that the periostium of the six ribs, the vertical column and the intercostal vein are lacerated, as well as the outer veins. The knife penetrated both the sac of the lung and the pulma. The direction of the wound in the back, striking through the body, indicates that it was thrust at an angle of about forty-five degrees. The wound in the neck is thrust to a depth of five inches. At the time of the autopsy, more than twelve hours after the body was found, it was discovered in the right pleural cavity there was a blood deposit of bloody fluid, not exceeding one pint. In the left pleural cavity there was a deposit exceeding a quart. The marks of saturation were more distinct upon the left side than on the right. And all the garments on the body were more or less blood-stained and superficially were moist. **Have you formed an opinion as to the cause of death, as to the cause of the blows which caused the wounds and an opinion as to the length of time between the infliction of the first wound and the death of the victim?"**

FIRST BLOW IN BACK.

"The cause of death was hemorrhage," replied the medical examiner. "The primary blow was the one in the back. I can form no opinion as to the time of the bows which made the superficial wounds below the cheek."

"How long a time elapsed, in your opinion, between the infliction of the first blow and the total collapse and apparent death of the victim?"

"I should say a period of from five to seven minutes."

"I am not speaking of actual death; I mean apparent death." "The period of time would vary from two to five minutes."

"And how soon after apparent total collapse might death follow?" "Almost immediately."

"And would the victim, under such circumstances, have been to all appearances dead?" "Not superficially."

Attorney General Parker described the shape of the wounds narrowing to a point, and asked:

"What was the nature of the instrument used?"

OBJECTED TO QUESTIONS.

Mr. Vahey objected to Mr. Parker's hypothetical questions, on the ground that they went outside of the evidence admitted in the case. The court ruled that the questions were proper, and Attorney-General Parker commented: "If the facts are not correct as I state them the jury can decide and the opinion of the witness will be of no value."

Judge Sherman: "The court will so rule."

The Attorney-General's questions were very lengthy, some of them taking as long as ten minutes, and they were replete with anatomical terms.

Mr. Parker repeated his question as to the shape of the knife used, and the witness answered:

"In the case of a single-edged knife there is a slight difference in the edges of the wounds, but so slight that it is difficult for even an expert to distinguish."

FIVE-INCH BLADE.

"Have you any opinion as to the length of the blade?" "The blade must have been at least five inches long."

"Have you seen portions of a knife blade on as an exhibit in this case?"

Witness recognized the knife alleged to have been found in Tucker's coat.

"I should say the description of the wounds in the heart and back and the punctured wound in the neck are naturally consistent with a knife with a single cutting edge."

"Could that knife have caused the wounds and the differences in their edges as described?" "Yes."

"I ask you whether, assuming these conditions, a knife of that type must have been used?" "Yes, I think so."

Dr. Harris stated that digestion could have gone on in the body of the dead woman for a few minutes after death.

"Would the clothing of the assailant have shown much, if any, traces of blood, from wounds of the description?" "Not necessarily."

That ended the direct examination of Dr. Harris.

ORDER OF WOUNDS.

Dr. Harris testified that the wound in the back was inflicted first, that in the heart next and then the punctured wound in the throat. He would not state when the superficial wound under the left jaw bone was inflicted.

Mr. Vahey asked: "What is your theory as to how the wounds on the right hand of the victim were caused, consistent with the order of the other wounds?" "I should say that the victim had attempted to defend herself from having her throat cut and received the wound on the back of the hand and then she received those on the inner side of the hand by grasping the weapon."

"You say the wound on the hand was inflicted before the wounds on the front of the body?" "I can't say whether they were inflicted between the wound in the back and that in the heart, or between the wound in the heart and the punctured wound in the neck."

Dr. Harris then corroborated the testimony of Dr. Mead and Dr. Frost to the effect that Mabel Page had struggled with the person who killed her.

MME. REJANE ON MORALS OF AMERICAN WOMEN

Don't fail to read the remarkably interesting interview with the great French actress by Eleanor Ames, to be printed exclusively in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

COLDS CAUSE SORE THROAT
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c. •

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

DYSPEPSIA EASILY CURED.
No trouble to cure dyspepsia when you go at it right. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, being natural digestives, relieve the stomach entirely of work and permit it to regain its strength and health. They are for sale by all druggists at 50 cents a box. Every one knows, doctors included, that there is nothing on earth so good for dyspepsia as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

BALD HEADS COVERED
BEFORE AFTER
With rich, glossy hair; itching, scaly, crusted scalps cleansed and purified by shampoos with
CUTICURA SOAP
and dressings of Cuticura, the great Skin Cure and purest and sweetest of emollients, when all other remedies and treatments fail.

SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Price 25 Cents.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Entrance, Preventics.
Exit, your cold.
Preventics, [illegible] at the sneeze stage. Takes a day or two if cold is seated. Pleasant, harmless candy tablets. Do not sicken like laxatives or quinine. 48 in box 25 cts. at druggists or Dr. Shoop, Box 10, Racine, Wis.
—Take a Preventic

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Ask your Druggist, or send 4 cents in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and Booklet for Ladies, in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., [illegible] Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

"ONLY ONE DAY MORE, THEN TO PROVE MY SON INNOCENT"---MRS. TUCKER

The Worst Has Been Passed, Says Mother of the Accused Man---She Says All Doubts Will Be Cleared Away.

By Mrs. Lucy A. Tucker,

Mother of Charles L. Tucker.

Written Exclusively for the Boston American.

Only one day more, they tell me, of the State's case!

That surely means that the trial is half over; that the worst of it has been passed, and that now we shall have a chance to tell our story.

It will be a great relief, for there are so many points which can be explained and so many doubts which can be cleared away.

So far, knowing everything as I do, I cannot see where any harm has been done by the evidence.

I saw by one of the papers that several good points had been made by the defense. That is the way it has looked to me.

Of course, we are all on the watch for every little point which may be brought out to help us.

Just as Hopeful as Ever.

We are all just as hopeful as ever.

Toward the end of the week we get very tired, and we all welcome Sunday, which will be a day of genuine rest for us all.

It gives the saving opportunity of the week for relaxation.

Thank heaven, I was not compelled to sit in that courtroom yesterday and listen to all that testimony about blood-stains and see the stained and torn garments of that poor, dead girl.

It is dreadful that they have to be on exhibition, and I hope that the Page family do not have to see them each time.

Well, no greater sorrow could ever come to either the Pages or ourselves than that through which we are passing.

People ask me constantly if Louis's calmness does not surprise me.

"Never an Emotional Boy."

To that I can answer "yes" and "no."

He was never an emotional boy.

When he was a child he bore disappointments and pain with the same stoical calm which he shows now.

He has never shown his feelings, not even to those who know him best.

And it is only those, especially the members of his own family, who can appreciate how deeply he really does feel.

Just because he sits calmly in that chair is no sign that he does not suffer.

No one living could feel the terrible import of this trial more than Louis.

But the knowledge that he is innocent gives him strength.

BLOOD TESTIMONY GRUESOME HORROR

By Eleanor Ames.

WHEN court adjourns to-day, if all goes well, the prosecution will have finished its case in the Tucker trial and all will be in readiness for the defense. And it is then that the real human interest of the case will be keenest.

Heretofore everything has been brought up to show why Charles Louis Tucker may be the guilty man. Hereafter every point will try to show why he could not have been the man he is suspected of being.

Blood stained clothing and scientific talk of blood drops and their integral corpuscles, made yesterday a day of gruesome horror.

Tucker's trousers and coats and overcoats hung along the railing to the legal enclosure and the witness stand yesterday until that corner of the court room had the appearance of a clothing shop.

Each was marked carefully and tagged as "an exhibit." Each article of clothing yes, almost every thread—had been subjected to microscopic inspection and chemical test, and every suspicious spot had been thoroughly and carefully analyzed. More of poor, dead Mabel Page's slashed and blood stained garments were placed in view, as was also the matting from her room.

It was not conducive to the most cheerful and uplifting of thoughts to hear all this talk of knives and cuts and teeth marks, or to catch the gleam of the steel blade of a vicious looking knife as it was passed from the examining attorney to the witness, or to have a fleeting glimpse of an impression of the defendant's mouth and teeth as the cast was passed around to the jury.

TESTIMONY FASCINATED SPECTATORS.

Besides, there were moments in the testimony when even the business women, the stenographers and reporters, wished themselves well out of it.

But not so the spectators. To them the grim horror of the day was delightfully fascinating.

It was hideous enough to in some measure atone for the eminently proper but often dull testimony of the handwriting experts.

For the first time since the trial began Attorney General Parker took part in the examination of witnesses, questioning the dentist, Dr. Pomfret, when he told of making two casts of Tucker's teeth, and declaring that teeth of that arrangement might have made those talked of teeth marks on the knife sheath.

Everyone manifested a flutter of interest when the Attorney General arose and faced the witness, and there was unusual stillness in the room.

The Attorney General talks very low, and there is not the slightest suspicion of bluster in his attitude, but I have a well-defined idea that he usually gets what he goes after when he starts in to ask questions. At any rate, I would not care to be the one to try to give him evasive answers.

The most important witness of the day and the one whose testimony occupied most of the time was Professor Edward S. Wood of the Harvard Medical School, who has a world-wide reputation as a chemical expert.

Upon Professor Wood has devolved the sickening task of examining all the bloodstains which could be found, or all stains which had the semblance of blood, and also of analyzing the contents of the murdered girl's stomach.

Professor Wood is both a distinguished and a scholarly looking man, with a serious expression, and the marks of a close and earnest and continuous worker.

He is of medium height and well built, with good shoulders and a well set head. He gives one the impression that he is something of an athlete.

He has gray hair, closely cropped and parted in the middle, regular and strong features, and a gray moustache.

PROF. WOOD EXPLAINS BLOOD.

His voice is not loud. Indeed, one has to listen attentively in order to hear all he has to say, but his tone and his manner of speaking are convincing.

He pointed out the bloodstains on various articles of clothing, and explained how he had examined it and why he believed it to be human blood.

He explained about the size and shape of blood corpuscles, and said there were about 5,000,000 of them in a single drop. Those which he found on the knife blade were 1-3250th of an inch in diameter.

It was beyond my comprehension, but everyone in the court room seemed to look wise, as though they thoroughly understood it all, or as though it was a well-known fact to all of them which was being stated.

That whole court room would form an excellent study in still life.

To return to Professor Wood's testimony, one point which struck me forcibly was the infinite pains which has been taken to collect evidence. Even some dark brown stuff found below the keyhole on the door of the Page house had been stamped as suspicious, carefully scraped away and carried to the Professor, who after minute examination under the most powerful of microscopes, decided that it was not blood.

During all the talk of the arrest of Tucker, the search of his room, the finding of the blood spots and the pointing to them on his clothes, the defendant showed not the least emotion. He did not shift his position. He did not change his expression. In fact, nearly everyone in the court room exhibited more interest in the proceedings than did he.

Mr. Vahey has not yet concluded his cross-examination of Professor Wood. He had only commenced it when adjournment time came. But I am willing to predict that it is going to be searching.

EXHIBIT EXCITES INTEREST.

He made copious notes while the direct examination was going on, and he started in as though he had a long and thorough task before him.

He brought out first several long rolls of straw matting and had them spread before the jury.

Instantly an interested group surrounded them. There was Professor Wood on one side and on the other Messrs. James and Thomas Vahey, Attorney-General Parker, District-Attorney Sanderson and General Whitney.

Judge Sheldon leaned over and the jury bent forward with intentness, the Rev. Mr. Nason coming down and standing by Mr. Warren.

Tucker sat motionless as ever. If he did not show interest in bloodstains on his own clothes, why should he manifest any over a piece of matting from the Page house?

There was a third dignitary on the judges' bench yesterday in the person of Judge Chamberlin, of the Superior Court of New Hampshire.

He is a man of generous proportions and has a strong face, with a sweeping black moustache, black eyes and hair.

LABOR LEADERS MAKE PROTEST

Charles H. Winslow of Malden, second vice president of the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, and Edward Cohen, third vice president, who resides in Lynn, waited on Mayor William A. Hastings of Malden today and entered objection to the reappointment of Thomas F. Powell as superintendent of the Board of Health.

The labor men claim that the superintendent of the Board of Health is responsible for the teamsters in the health department service being compelled to care for their horses, while the other teamsters do not have to do so.

Mayor Hastings took the matter under consideration.

HEALTH MEETING HERE.

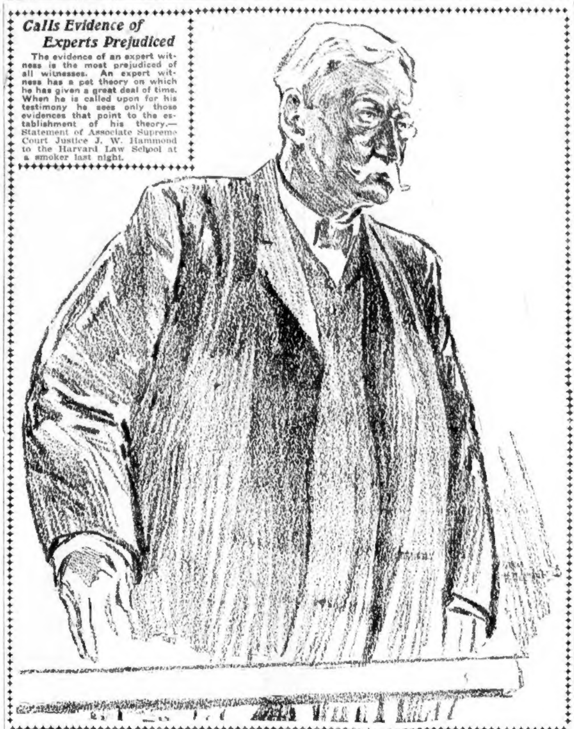
HAVANA, Jan. 14.—The American Public Health Association has selected Boston as the place for the next meeting. President Palma, Minister Squiers and people of Havana were thanked for making the meeting memorable.

SANFORD'S Ginger
Cures colds in a night, prevents grip.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.
Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Calls Evidence of Experts Prejudiced

The evidence of an expert witness is the most prejudiced of all witnesses. An expert witness has a pet theory on which he has given a great deal of time. When he is called upon for his testimony he sees only those evidences that point to the establishment of his theory.—Statement of Associate Supreme Court Justice J. W. Hammond to the Harvard Law School at a smoker last night.



Drawn from life in court by Artist L. W. Burgess, of the Boston American Art Staff.

PROFESSOR WOOD, NOTED BLOOD EXPERT, ON STAND IN TUCKER TRIAL

PROFESSOR WOOD, ON STAND, SWEARS:

THAT scattering blood found near the point of the broken knife blade is "consistent with human blood."

THAT the blunt edge of the blade did not contain enough to offer a serum, or positive, test for blood.

THAT the blade had been filed and cleaned, bearing marks of a vise-grip.

THAT the cut in Mabel Page's corset indicates a single-edged blade was used, like the blade in evidence.

THAT he found blood spatters on right-hand front of Tucker's overcoat.

THAT he is positive, from serum test, that one spatter is human blood.

THAT this is not inconsistent with the theory of blood dripping from a knife.

THAT an oval stain back of overcoat's top button is "consistent with human blood"; also a spot on overcoat lapel.

THAT the gray trousers are stained with blood. Microscopical analysis confirms Tucker's explanation of cause.

THAT spots on hip pockets of striped trousers have no connection with case.

THAT the stain on blue coat sleeve lining is too old to be of material use as evidence.

THAT there was no blood inside the knife sheath.

THAT the stains outside doors of Miss Page's room were paint, not blood.

SALEM VETERAN DEAD IN HOTEL

Thomas Davis, an old soldier, believed to be from Salem, shot himself while in his room at the Hotel Central, Green street, some time to-day. His body was discovered by the day clerk who was attracted to the room because the gas was lighted in the daytime. Evidently on rising the veteran had walked across the room and seated himself in a chair where he fired the shot through his head.

He left his pension papers with a message on the back which the police are trying to decipher. He had spent two days trying to find a hospital in the city where he could be treated for paralysis. He was about sixty years of age.

MAN SHOT TWICE IN PROVIDENCE

Special to the Boston American.

Providence, Jan. 14.—Raefelle Rachiele, who was discharged in court yesterday from an accusation of attacking Mrs. John Desona, was shot twice to-day and is now in a critical condition in the Rhode Island Hospital. The police charge Desona with the shooting. Desona cannot be found.

PLANS FOR EXECUTION

WINDSOR, Vt., Jan. 14.—Mary A. Rogers has but twenty days more of life before she pays the penalty for the murder of her husband. With the date of the execution so near at hand the people of Windsor, and in large measure the people of the State of Vermont, are wondering how she will meet her fate.

Mrs. Rogers will hear the death warrant read in the hospital ward in the extreme west wing of the prison. After the reading of the warrant she will be asked if she has anything to say before the order of the court is carried out. Her hands and arms will be tied and the procession to the gallows will be begun.

High Sheriff H. H. Peck and Superintendent of Prisons Oakes will lead the procession. Immediately behind them will come the condemned woman between two deputy sheriffs, followed by the chaplain, deputies and authorized witnesses. The line of march will run due east and then north to the northeast corner of the west wing, where the gallows will be erected. As the column turns into the execution chamber they will come upon the gallows only twelve feet away. This will be the first glimpse Mrs. Rogers will have of the instrument of her death.

After she has mounted the steps to the platform about seven feet high, Deputy R. A. Spafford, who will be the chief assistant at the hanging, will tie the feet of the unfortunate woman together, adjust the black cap and the noose. High Sheriff Peck will press the spring that will send Mrs. Rogers to eternity.

CZAR PRAISES HEROIC STAND OF STOESSEL

In an Order to the Army Nicholas Says He is Confident of Final Victory.

JAPS ARE BRAVE FIGHTERS

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 14.—Czar Nicholas to-day issued an order of the day to the army in praise of the heroic defence of Port Arthur by General Stoessel and his garrison. The order read:

"Port Arthur has passed into the hands of the enemy, after a struggle lasting eleven months, during seven of which the brave garrison was isolated.

"Nevertheless they sustained the siege hardships, privations and moral tortures without complaint, determined that the enemy would gain nothing without paying dearly.

"With a handful of men we withstood the enemy's furious attacks.

"My brave soldiers and sailors, let not this sorrow discourage you. Our enemy is brave and strong, and it is extremely difficult to sustain a struggle at a distance of 10,000 versts, but Russia is great and powerful. During all her national life of a thousand years she has given hard proofs of her ability to overcome even more serious dangers. She has withstood them, and each time she has arisen more powerful than ever and full of renewed vigor.

"We are greatly grieved by the lack of success and the painful losses, but let us not abandon courage. It is in sorrowful times such as these that the power of Russia renews itself.

"I am confident, as is every Russian, that the hour of victory is striking, and God will bless my dear army and fleet in their efforts to crush the enemy, and sustain the glory of the fatherland.

RUSSIANS ARE AGAIN DEFEATED AT NEW-CHWANG

TOKIO, Jan. 14.—The Liao-Tung garrison reports that the Russian force which was defeated in the neighborhood of Yin Kow on Thursday, retreated in disorder in two directions. Part of them made for the North toward Takaokan and another part went in the direction of New-Chwang. They left sixty-two dead and six wounded on the field. It is believed their casualties exceeded 200. Further fighting occurred near New-Chwang yesterday, in which the Russians were again defeated.

ROUTS THIEVES WITH BALL BAT

A baseball bat and the spirit to wield it saved Mrs. Anna Quatrocci from the desperate assaults of two burglars whom she found in a room at her home, No. 37 Spring street. They got away with $5, but carried bruises and abrasions with them, in place of the booty which they had expected to take.

CLOTHES CATCH FIRE; LITTLE GIRL TO DIE

Virginia Queen Blackwell, eight years old, colored, of No. 12 Bradford street, was fatally burned through her night dress taking fire from an open grate early to-day.

COLDS CAUSE NEURALGIA
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

2 RICH WOMEN BURN TO DEATH AS THEY SLEEP

Sisters, Aged 92 and 86 Years, Burned to a Crisp Before Open Grate.

Asleep in rocking chairs before a grate fire in a room at No. 25 Union Park street, in which they had been living but three days, Misses Rosanna and Elvira Hanscom, sisters, aged respectively ninety-two and eighty-six, were burned to death early to-day.

The aged women were clad only in their night clothes and it is supposed that a draft in the room blew the nightgown of one of them into the grate. The fire was easily extinguished, but, although Thomas Taylor, a lodger in the house, was awakened by the cries of the women, he was unable to break down the locked door to rescue them.

The Misses Hanscom had occupied a room in the Union Park street house each Winter for twenty-eight years. During the Summer they occupied a cottage at Waterville, Me. Mrs. Clarke, the landlady, who has been the proprietor of the house ever since the sisters first went there to live, said to a BOSTON AMERICAN reporter to-day:

"The sisters had been in Boston only three days, after passing four months at Waterville, and had just got their room settled. About 11:30 o'clock last night I fixed the fire and left them sitting before it in rocking chairs, clad in their night clothes. Miss Rosanna was sitting with her back to the fire and Miss Elvira was facing it. I think they both must have gone to sleep and that Miss Elvira's nightgown was blown into the grate.

"I was with the firemen when they broke into the room. Miss Elvira's body was in the chair, burned to a crisp. The chair and the pillows I had placed in it were on fire. Miss Rosanna's body, also burned to a crisp, was lying on the floor near the door. When the door was broken down it struck her body. She had evidently tried to get out of the room and had been unable to unlock the door.

"The sisters always had plenty of money and I have heard that they were wealthy. Their nearest relative in Boston is Ida Estelle Hall, the lawyer. Mr. Seaver, who is an artist in the Hotel Nottingham, was a friend of theirs. I had known them for twenty-eight years and they always lived in my house in the Winter."

'WASH' LOANS FORCE LOOMIS INTO RESIGNING

Steps Out of Standard Oil Bank Because of Dealings with Munroes.

By Boston American Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The fire of criticism which Archibald G. Loomis's connection with Munroe & Munroe in their stock-washing pool has called on his head caused him yesterday to sever his connection with the National City Bank, the Standard Oil concern.

Civil actions for the recovery of $250,000 are to be begun against Mr. Loomis, A. B. Leach, of Farson, Leach & Co., F. P. Ward & Co., and all the others in the syndicate that underwrote Montreal & Boston Copper. About twenty suits will be begun, many of them against men of prominence in the financial world.

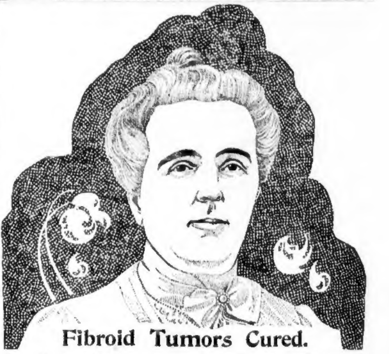
MME. REJANE ON MORALS OF AMERICAN WOMEN

Don't fail to read the remarkably interesting interview with the great French actress by Eleanor Ames, to be printed exclusively in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

DIES OF HUNGER WITH AID NEAR

Exposure and hunger caused the death of Nicholas Hand at the City Hospital. He collapsed as he was approaching the home of Thomas F. Curley, of Roxbury, who had occasionally helped him.

It is believed that Hand was about to seek further assistance from Mr. Curley when his strength ebbed. A policeman found him lying in the gateway and summoned an ambulance. Hand was unconscious and almost without vitality, and the efforts of the hospital staff were unavailing.



Fibroid Tumors Cured.

A distressing case of Fibroid Tumor, which baffled the skill of Boston doctors. Mrs. Hayes, of Boston, Mass., in the following letter tells how she was cured, after everything else failed, by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. Hayes' First Letter Appealing to Mrs. Pinkham for Help:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been under Boston doctors' treatment for a long time without any relief. They tell me I have a fibroid tumor. I cannot sit down without great pain, and the soreness extends up my spine. I have bearing-down pains both back and front. My abdomen is swollen, and I have had flowing spells for three years. My appetite is not good. I cannot walk or be on my feet for any length of time.

"The symptoms of Fibroid Tumor given in your little book accurately describe my case, so I write to you for advice."—(Signed) Mrs. E. F. HAYES, 252 Dudley St., (Roxbury) Boston, Mass.

Note the result of Mrs. Pinkham's advice—although she advised Mrs. Hayes, of Boston, to take her medicine—which she knew would help her—her letter contained a mass of additional instructions as to treatment, all of which helped to bring about the happy result.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Sometime ago I wrote to you describing my symptoms and asked your advice. You replied, and I followed all your directions carefully, and to-day I am a well woman.

"The use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** entirely expelled the tumor and strengthened my whole system. I can walk miles now.

"**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is worth five dollars a drop. I advise all women who are afflicted with tumors or female trouble of any kind to give it a faithful trial."—(Signed) MRS. E. F. HAYES, 252 Dudley St., (Roxbury) Boston, Mass.

Mountains of gold could not purchase such testimony—or take the place of the health and happiness which Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought to Mrs. Hayes.

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** stands without a peer as a remedy for all the distressing ills of women; all ovarian troubles; tumors; inflammations; ulceration, falling and displacements of the womb; backache; irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation. Surely the volume and character of the testimonial letters we are daily printing in the newspapers can leave no room for doubt.

Mrs. Hayes at her above address will gladly answer any letters which sick women may write for fuller information about her illness. Her gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham and **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is so genuine and heartfelt that she thinks no trouble is too great for her to take in return for her health and happiness.

Truly is it said that it is **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** that is curing so many women, and no other medicine; don't forget this when some druggist wants to sell you something else.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

GAS TRUST TO EXAMINE EXPERT BEMIS

Gas Commission Now Has Facts and Figures of People on 80-Cent Gas.

BUT TWO REAL GAS PLANTS

All of the direct evidence in support of the public's side of the fight for eighty-cent gas in Boston has been presented before the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commission in the course of the hearings on the matter held at the State House. On Monday the hearings will go on, and cross-examination of witnesses by the representatives of the gas companies will be resumed.

In the course of the testimony given by Professor Edward W. Bemis, the noted Cleveland expert on gas matters, who has made investigations of the gas companies on behalf of the 70,890 signers of the BOSTON AMERICAN'S petition for eighty-cent gas, a mass of facts has been presented to the Gas Commissioners in proof of the ability of the gas companies in Boston to sell gas at eighty cents per thousand feet and still pay handsome dividends on their stocks. The figures have been given by Professor Bemis, under the direct examination of Attorney J. T. Auerbach, who with Corporation Counsel Babson, representing Mayor Collins, is looking after the rights of the people of Boston.

During the testimony given by Professor Bemis on 80-cent gas, he has taken up one by one the eight companies included in the proposed consolidation. These supply all of the gas used in Boston and its districts, and in Brookline. By giving figures as to the cost of purchasing or making gas, the cost of distribution, and the cost of renewals, repairs and maintenance, and allowing for dividends and debt interest, he has shown that all but two can at present figures sell gas at eighty cents per thousand feet and pay dividends of from four to eleven per cent, the average being over five per cent.

Robert M. Morse, counsel for the Gas Trust, is expected to cross-examine Professor Bemis on Monday. At the conclusion of the cross-examination, and after Corporation Counsel Babson has offered his own evidence, Attorney Auerbach will offer further evidence in rebuttal. This will conclude the hearing, which, however, may not be completed until January 31.

The capitalization hearings will be resumed early in February. The decision on the eighty-cent gas petition, however, will not be rendered until after the completion of the other hearing. The testimony at the latter will have a great influence on the decision by the Commissioners regarding cheaper gas. The Board has stated that valuation and expenses of management, in their bearing on the question of capitalization, also concern the question as to the proper price to be charged for gas.

SUBURBAN GAS FIGHT BEGUN AT MALDEN

An order has been introduced in the Common Council of Malden asking that a committee, consisting of three Councilmen and such other members as the Aldermen and Mayor shall recommend, to push the issue against the Malden and Melrose Gas-light Company, and to act in unison with such committees as the cities of Melrose, Medford and Everett may appoint.

The order was introduced by Councilman Edward Dunn, of Ward 5. He has long been a fighter for the rights of the people against oppression, and he will not rest content until dollar gas is secured for Malden.

"The agitation is daily increasing in Everett," said Mayor H. Heustis Newton, of that city. "We intend to do all in our power to aid the cities of Melrose, Malden and Medford and to better the conditions now existing in Everett. We need better service, and at the first meeting of the Aldermen an order will be introduced to appoint a joint special committee to consider the question."

Alderman Charles J. Barton, of Melrose, said to a BOSTON AMERICAN reporter:

"We would not mind paying a good price for gas if we were getting a fair value in return. But we do not want to pay for a product little better than air."

The municipal ownership idea, suggested by Mayor Sidney H. Butterick in his inaugural address, seems to be gaining supporters in Melrose. Alderman J. J. McCullough has come out in favor of it, and it has many more advocates.

$1,100,000 FOR PANAMA HEALTH

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The first annual report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, which includes the report of General George W. Davis, Governor of the canal zone, has been made public and includes only a statement of what has been done since the first meeting of the Commission on March 27, 1904. The Commission is not yet ready to recommend whether the canal shall be constructed on the sea level or with locks.

Considerable importance is attached to the matter of sanitation, and the commission hopes that the diseases prevalent on the Isthmus which have given it its bad reputation will be brought under control and that epidemics will be entirely prevented.

It is expected that the organization of the health department will involve an expenditure for the ten months from August, 1904, of about $1,100,000, for the following year of about $800,000. The report of the treasurer shows an unexpended balance out of the $10,000,000 appropriated by Congress of $8,770,333 on November 30, 1904.

BRIGHTON MAN IS KILLED BY TRAIN

While walking on the Boston & Albany tracks, near Brighton station to-day, William Connelly was struck by an outward-bound train and instantly killed. He lived at No. 61 Lincoln street, Brighton.

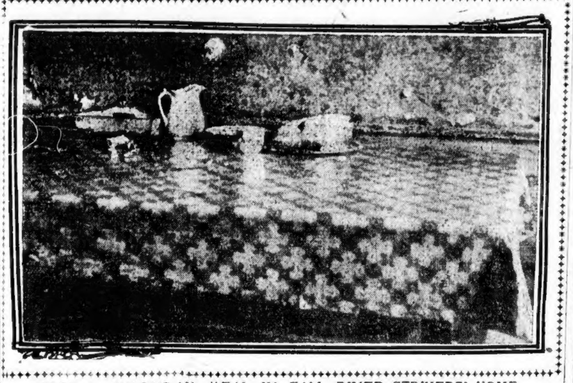
MME. REJANE ON MORALS OF AMERICAN WOMEN

Don't fail to read the remarkably interesting interview with the great French actress by Eleanor Ames, to be printed exclusively in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

$800,000 CLAIM ON LOWELL MILL

LOWELL, Jan. 14.—An attachment for $200,000 in behalf of John Hogg, of the firm of Smith, Hogg & Co., Boston and New York, was placed on the property of the Boott Cotton Mills this afternoon. The attachment is stated to be part of a claim of $800,000.

FALL RIVER MEN NOW PLAN END OF STRIKE



TYPICAL NOONDAY MEAL IN FALL RIVER STRIKERS' HOME.

Manufacturers and Strikers in Conference To-day With Governor Douglas.

Settlement of Great Labor Combat Believed to Be a Matter of Hours.

Continued from First Page.

in determining accurately and exactly the number of people actively at work in such mills, and also the number of looms in operation. Two dates were chosen on which to make the count, December 30, which was the day of the meeting of the various unions in which it was voted to continue the strike, and January 9, the date of the institution of the canvass.

"Figures from Pay Sheets."

"Figures given below are taken from an actual count of the names on the pay sheets, and can easily be verified, as they are permanent parts of the records of the mills.

"It appears from this count that on December 30 there were 9,300 people at work in the mills involved in the strike, and that on January 9 this number had been increased to 13,500. On December 30 there were 22,000 looms in operation and on January 9 there were 31,000.

"In a book of statistics which is recognized as being a thoroughly accurate statement of the cotton industry in Fall River, the number of operatives in the cotton mills is given as 31,682. Deduct from this number the number of hands employed in the yarn mills, the thread mills, the Barnaby Manufacturing Company and the Fall River Iron Works Company, the last named comprising six mills, all of which are not affected by the strike, and it appears that the number of hands employed in the mills concerned in the strike is 24,392.

"Deduct from this the number of people at work on January 9 and it appears on that date there were 10,892 less hands at work than would normally be required when the mills were running full.

7,000 Left the City.

"It is estimated that from 5,000 to 7,000 operatives have left the city. Calling this number 5,000, which is surely conservative, the number of operatives now unemployed appears to be certainly not more than 5,892, as compared with 13,500 now at work.

"A certain proportion of this number cannot be employed because where there is a deficiency in mule spinners and in weavers, a proportionate part of the preparatory machinery must be stopped; so that it becomes evident that somewhat less than the number of people actually unemployed in the city are now on strike.

"It is interesting to note that while 9,300 people were at work on December 30, only 1,401 voted not to go to work, and that since that date at least 4,000 more have returned to the mills."

UNION PACIFIC LEADS MARKET

Under the lead of Union Pacific and backed by a gain in the bank surplus of nearly $12,000,000 for the week, the stock market to-day developed breadth and buoyancy. A cheerful tone prevailed in every department and the bidding up of prices by the bull traders caused the shorts to cover freely.

The market closed strong and snappy. Union Pacific gained two points. Southern Pacific was a feature of strength and activity. The tone of the general railroad list was strong. Amalgamated Copper gained about 1 per cent.

Boston copper stocks were buoyant in tone, owing to the strength of the metal market, the price having been established at 16 cents by the Calumet & Hecla.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

	Opening.	Close.
Amalgamated Copper	75⅛	75⅛
Amer. Car & Fndy	34¼	34¼
American Locomotive	35¼	35¼
American Smelting	81¾	81⅞
American Sugar	142½	142⅝
Anaconda	111½	111
Atchison	88⅛	88¼
Atchison preferred	101	101
Baltimore & Ohio	103½	103⅝
Brooklyn Transit	61⅞	62¼
Canadian Pacific	133¾	134¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	48⅛	...
Chicago, Great West	23¼	23⅜
Col Fuel & Iron	46⅜	47⅜
Consolidated Gas	198½	198½
Delaware & Hudson	183⅞	183½
Erie	40¼	40¾
Erie first pfd	78	78⅝
Erie second pfd	62¾	62¼
General Electric	188	188⅝
Illinois Central	158⅛	157
International Paper	23½	23¼
Louisville & Nashville	140⅜	139⅞
Manhattan Elevated	170½	170
Metropolitan	117½	117¾
Mexican Central	23¼	23⅜
Missouri Pacific	106⅜	106⅞
M. K. & T. pfd	63⅞	63⅞
New York Central	143⅜	143⅝
Norfolk & Western	79⅛	79⅜
Pennsylvania	137⅜	137⅜
People's Gas	107½	107½
Reading	80½	80½
Rock Island	37⅛	36⅞
Southern Pacific	66⅞	68
Southern Railway	35⅛	35¼
St. Paul	174	174½
Texas Pacific	34¾	36⅛
T. C. & Iron	71⅛	71½
Union Pacific	117¾	119⅞
U. S. Leather	13½	14¼
U. S. Leather preferred	101⅝	101⅝
U. S. Steel	30⅜	30⅝
U. S. Steel preferred	93¼	94
Wabash preferred	43	43
Wisconsin Central	22	22
Wisconsin Central pfd	45¼	45¼
Western Union	93	92¾

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

LABOR NEWS

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL BOSTON, MASS. 96

Retiring President William J. Cullen installed the newly-elected officers of Cigarmakers' Union No. 97 at its meeting in Investigator Hall.

President-elect James A. DeBell appointed the following new label committee: Charles J. Lamb, Jack Lipp, Henry Abrahams, Isaac Piller, Leon Woener, President Harry Joel, of the Cambridge Central Labor Union; Patrick Mahoney, Frank Rugby, H. Vandermolen, Edward L. Roseman, J. Hanson, James A. DeBell, Moses Touvin, Emil DeBee, Charles Jacobs and John Mendoza.

A donation of $10 was made the striking bakers of this city.

CULINARY EXHIBITION.

"The Light and Inspiration of the Culinary Art," "Uncle Sam, the Universal Arbitrator," and "The Four Seasons" are titles of some of the attractive pieces to be seen at the culinary exhibition and ball to be given by Cooks' Union No. 328 in Copley Hall, next Tuesday night.

Chefs from nearly every hotel, club and restaurant in the city have entered the contest. Gold and silver medals are offered as prizes for the successful contestants.

BOOK AND JOB ELECT.

The Book and Job Branch of the International Typographical Union elected the following new board of officers at its meeting at No. 45 Eliot street:

Chairman, Joseph B. Gill; vice-chairman, John T. Chalk; secretary, T. J. Sears; treasurer, C. W. Ussher.

John A. McPherson, organizer of the International Typographical Union, made an interesting and timely address on the benefits of organization.

The branch voted to hold a ball shortly, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements. A committee was also appointed to boom the use of the Allied Printing Trades label.

NEWSBOYS' COMING BALL.

A special meeting of Newsboys' Protective Union will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2:30, to make further arrangements for the third annual ball to be held in Paul Revere Hall, Wednesday, January 25.

LABOR NOTES.

The Central Labor Union meets to-morrow afternoon.

A special meeting of Coastwise Longshoremen's Assembly No. 1,062, K. of L., will be held to-morrow afternoon at No. 45 Eliot street.

Business Agent Edson F. Mills, of the Boston Elevator Constructors' Union, is receiving condolences upon the death of his mother.

The annual ball of Hoisting and Portable Engineers' Union No. 4 will be held on Monday, March 6, in Lyceum Hall, East Boston.

PROBE 4-STORY LEAP TO DEATH

The police are making further investigation of the death of Roy C. Hoxie, the student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, who jumped to his death from the fourth story window at his lodgings, No. 602 Massachusetts avenue. Hoxie was being pursued by two other lodgers in the house after he had pushed the housekeeper downstairs.

Hoxie's home is in North Adams, but the police have been unable to learn the names of his parents. They have, however, notified the North Adams authorities and have asked them to find his family and tell them of the young man's death.

For the best-written and illustrated and most complete account of the Tucker trial get the 8 P. M. EDITION of the BOSTON AMERICAN daily.

BOSTON STOCKS.

	Opening.	Close.
Adventure	8	...
Allouez	21¾	22
Amalgamated	75¼	75½
Am. Ag. Ch.	21	20⅞
Am. Ag. Ch. pfd	87	87
American Telephone	146	146
American Pneumatic pfd	22	22
American Sugar	142¼	142¼
American Woolen	22⅝	22½
American Woolen pfd	94	94½
Atlantic	18¼	18
Atchison	87⅞	88⅛
Bingham	33⅞	33⅞
Boston Con.	6⅝	6⅞
Boston & Maine	175½	175½
Calumet & Hecla	655	660
Centennial	26	25
Copper Range	70	69⅝
Daly West	14¼	15¼
Dominion Iron	18⅜	18¾
Fitchburg pfd	143½	143½
Isle Royale	27⅝	27
Mass Gas pfd	80¼	80⅝
Mohawk	54¼	54
New England Tel	139½	139½
N. Y., N. H. & H.	202	202
Old Colony R. R.	208½	208½
Old Dominion	28½	28¼
Osceola	95½	94½
Parrot	30	30
Pullman	246	247
Quincy	114	115
Shannon	9	8¾
Shoe Machinery	69	69⅞
Swift & Co	111	111
Tamarack	130	130
Trinity	9¾	9½
United States Steel	30⅜	30⅜
United States Steel pref	93⅞	93⅜
United Fruit	106¼	105½
United States Mining	24¼	24⅜
Union Pacific	117⅞	119⅛
Utah	43	42⅞
Victoria	5⅞	5¼
Winona	12½	12½
Wolverine	107	107
Wyandotte	2¼	2¼

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Rexall "93" Hair Tonic
Grows hair. Restores color. Cures dandruff.
Money back if not satisfied
Sold only at Rexall Agencies.

MAY TIE UP PENNSYLVANIA

By Boston American Leased Wire.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 14.—A wholesale tie-up of the Pennsylvania road is threatened. The situation along the entire length from New York to Chicago is considered grave. For the past two days and nights voting has been the order in all local lodges of trainmen in the strike province.

Some weeks ago the road took off the extra firemen between Altoona and Harrisburg, and though requested by the union to put the extra man back, refused. The union asked that pay be increased. This also was refused.

COLDS, HEADACHE, CATARRH

Relieved in 10 Minutes by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

Rev. W. H. Main, pastor of the Baptist-Emanuel Church, Buffalo, gives strong testimony for and is a firm believer in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. He has tried many kinds of remedies without avail. "After using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I was benefited at once," are his words. It is a wonderful remedy and will relieve any form of head pain in ten minutes and eradicate catarrh.

Dr Agnew's Heart Cure Helps the overworked heart (1)

Sold by Wm. H. Knight, 37 Court St.

HOTELS.

WOMEN TRAVELLING ALONE should go direct to the Franklin Square House, 11 East Newton st., Boston; cheap, safe, warm, conveniently located; rates 75c., $1 and $1.25 per day; operated by the philanthropic association known as the Franklin Sq. House.

YACHTS AND BOATS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A 21-foot yacht, sloop rig, new sails and rigging, large cabin and self-draining cockpit; will sell outright or exchange for gasolene launch or dory. G. F. BROOKS, 567 Western av., Cambridge, Mass.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—White's, Jan. 10, gold watch and chain, D on cover, name inside; reward; no questions. ANNIE V. GARLAND, 18 Liberty st., Gloucester, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS.

SAVE MONEY—Good machines; write or call. TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 38 Bromfield st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Meat market and grocery store 149 Leverett st.; good location; reason for selling, owner going away.

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN

Published Daily and Sunday at 80 and 82 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING CO.

Entered as second class matter, March 21, 1904, at the post office at Boston, Mass

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MOTOR
THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE MOTORING

Everyone Interested in Motoring

should secure a copy of the great January issue of MOTOR—on sale on all news stands. It contains a supplement which is a panorama of the 1905 models of motor cars exhibited in the various Automobile Shows during the present year.

In this supplement are pictures of the various new models of standard makes of cars—gasoline, steam, and electric of both foreign and domestic make—with complete specifications of each car. A few minutes' attention given to this supplement will help you decide what motor cars you wish to give particular attention to at the Shows, and also what car you want to buy.

(Moreover, in the January issue of MOTOR, you will have your last chance to enter MOTOR'S MOTOR CONTEST and to win a $3,000 Winton Motor Car or one of the 499 other valuable prizes.)

This supplement is an example of how well MOTOR carries out its policy of supplying the motorist with matter that is timely and instructive. MOTOR takes up the field of motoring in bright, snappy, interesting articles, splendidly illustrated, on motor-car and motor-boat racing, touring here and abroad, the pleasures, the fact, and the fiction of motoring of all kinds—motor-car construction, how to care for motor cars, how to overcome difficulties, etc.

MOTOR is the one publication which is essential to every motor-car user and to every one interested in motoring. In order to introduce MOTOR to you, for a limited time, we make

A SPECIAL OFFER

Fill out the coupon below—tear it off—enclose it with a dollar bill in an envelope addressed to MOTOR, 1789 Broadway, New York City—and mail to-day—at our risk. We will then send you MOTOR for 6 months, and a copy, free, of MOTOR-CAR HANDBOOK—a book which sets forth comprehensively for the non-technical reader a complete analysis of all types of motor cars. It is a book that is useful to the motor-car expert; necessary to the motor-car novice. It has only just been completed, and is in every way up to date.

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Send me MOTOR for 6 months, for which I enclose herewith $1. According to your special offer, send me a copy, free, of MOTOR-CAR HANDBOOK.
Name ....
Address ....

CITY OF BOSTON.

CITY OF BOSTON

In Board of Street Commissioners

January 12, 1905.

The Board will give a public hearing on the petition of J. Pierpont Collins and others that the name of Tonawanda street, at the junction of Waldeck street and Geneva avenue, Dorchester, be changed to Waldeck street, at Room 41, City Hall, on Thursday, January 19 next, at 12:30 o'clock P. M.

For the Board of Street Commissioners.
J. J. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary.

REAL ESTATE.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

COR. HOUSE, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, set tubs and bath, stable, 2 stalls, large bakery and confectionery store supplying lunches for the South Boston High School; will lease or sell. Apply to owner, 1 Thomas pk.

I PAY CASH (privately) for anything you will sell anywhere. ALLEN, 10 Tremont st.

$5 MONTH buys good farm, good buildings, handy Boston. ALLEN, 10 Tremont st.

$2,300—ON EASY terms, 8-room house, in Dorchester; hot and cold water, bath, furnace, set tubs, gas and fixtures, 4,000 feet of land. DUNHAM, 7 Water st., room 411.

FURNITURE, ETC.

CHAIR HOSPITAL.

NEW ENG. REED CO., 13 Green st., tel. Hay. 1428. All kinds of chair repairing, rattan, rush, flag, cane, reed and willow.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

ROOMS WANTED for light housekeeping or with good board; three adults; all conveniences; must be neat and clean. Address S 28, Boston American.

TO LET—Furnished square rooms, sunny, well heated, $2.50 to $4.50. 122 Chandler st.

THE BALL ROOM.

BEST and most popular school in Boston: PROF. HEINEMANN'S, 176 Tremont st.; beginners' class Tues. and Thurs.; advanced Fri.; socials Wed. and Sat.; private lessons day or evening, with music; lady or gentleman teacher; send for circular.

STOKELL'S, 178 Tremont st.—Five private lessons, with music, and seven class for $5.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IF YOU ARE IN TROUBLE consult us on law and domestic relations. Advice free. 43 Tremont st., room 314.

DIVORCES—Quickly, quietly, successfully; easy payments; evening appointments if desired. F. G. PRESTON, lawyer, 7 Water st., Room 515, Boston.

DOGS, CATS, ETC.

INFORMATION wanted of a Boston terrier bitch, lost or stolen in Chelsea in March, 1904; dark brindle body, all white head, cut ears, tight screw tail, one black nail on forepaw; answers to name Babbie; will reward any information. H 4, Boston American.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

A YOUNG colored woman wants cleaning by the day or hour, or office work. P. DELAFIELD, 31 Greenwich st., Suite 1.

CARE of bachelor apartments; colored girl, neat, reliable, thoroughly understanding work, would like employment few hours each day; good seamstress. B. DOUGLASS, 71 Camden st.

CAPABLE GIRL, excellent cook, laundress, not afraid work, good references. 21A Blue Hill ave.

PLAIN AND FANCY LAUNDRY TAKEN IN, also work by the day or hour. 24 Moore place, Arlington.

SITUATION WANTED by experienced middle-aged colored lady; can cook, wash and iron well; thoroughly experienced in general housework. Call or address A. B., 31 Harwich st.

WANTED—Housekeeper's position; good home for myself and child of three years; am 29 years old, Protestant. Address O 24, American.

WANTED—By a thoroughly competent woman, a position as cook, understands her business in all its branches, is reliable in every way; no objection to out of town; references. Z 41, American.

HELP WANTED—Male.

AT BOSTON COMMERCIAL AGENCY—Do you wish a high-grade mercantile or clerical position? If so, call on us, as we are receiving requests from mercantile houses for good parties. HOUGHTON & WARE, 304 Washington st.

AT HOTEL AGENCY, 36 SUMMER ST., ROOM 2—Coffee and lunch man, $40; call 10 a. m. Saturday. 36 Summer st.

ANY PERSON to distribute our samples; $18.00 weekly, steady. "EMPIRE," 4 Wells st., Chicago.

CIRCULARS and sample distributors wanted everywhere; no canvassing; good pay. CO-OPERATIVE ADV. CO., N. Y.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—30,000 appointments last year; chances better now; ry. mail and all other examinations soon in every State; booklet 215, giving positions, salaries, examinations, sample questions, etc., sent free. NAT'L COR. INST., Washington, D. C.

MAN, with a team, wanted to sell pop corn specialties. 214 State st., Boston.

SMART MAN to manage a Boston branch of a matrimonial bureau. Address C 1, Boston American.

WANTED—800 cotton mill help; 300 cotton weavers, 75 families, to start new mill. Write CHARLES M. NEWTON, Woonsocket, R. I.

WANTED — First-class, experienced buffers to work on brass lamps. GRAY & DAVIS, Amesbury, Mass.

WANTED—Man or woman to take part interest in a well established piano business, located in Boston; salary of $20 per week guaranteed; small capital required. G 54, Boston American.

WANTED—Railroad draughtsman familiar with track and station layouts; work in vicinity of New York city. G 171, Boston American.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AT HOTEL AGENCY, 36 SUMMER ST., ROOM 2—Waitresses city, hotel and institution, $14 and $15; chamber, city $25, room out; chamber and waitress, out of town, $15; kitchen, out of town, $15. 36 Summer st.

WANTED—Girl to run Smith Premier typewriter. Apply at once 104 Hanover st., Room 400, city.

YOUNG GIRL for general housework in family of two adults. A. T. HARRIOTT, Norwood, Mass.

$40 BUYS my nice little Chickering piano; I must sell this at once, and any reasonable offer will not be refused; write me and make appointment. G 167, Boston American.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ENGINEER, first class, exp. power stations, good references, wants position as chief or assistant. ENGINEER, Room 1, 406 Washington st. 'Phone 224 Oxford.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, d. e., good penman, able to take charge. Room 2, 406 Washington st. Tel. 1080 Rich.

SALESMAN, some traveling experience, of good address. Address SALESMAN, 406 Washington st., Room 1.

AT BOWEN'S, 43 Portland st.—Farmers, teamsters, married couple, laborers, wood choppers, lumbermen. Tel.

AUDITING or position wanted by a thoroughly experienced bookkeeper, age 34; first-class references furnished. G 55, Boston American.

BRIGHT, strong, honest American young man, 21, not afraid of work, wants situation at anything; can drive single or double team. X 31, American.

BUTLER experienced, 31 years of age, desires steady position in private family. LARSON, 31 Eliot st., care Lord.

COOK—Good all-around cook, situation wanted by a young colored man in hotel or boarding house, city or country; best of references; first-class on pastry. X 32, American.

MANAGING or clerical position of trust wanted by young man with 10 yrs. general business experience; references and bond furnished. L 13, Boston American.

TO BUILDERS, ETC.—Wanted, position, taking sizes, quantities, estimating; experienced. T 18, Boston American.

WANTED—Chance to learn edge trimming, willing to make reasonable terms, have had some experience. Address ERVIN J. HAYWARD, Bridgewater, Mass.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT for farm hands, woodsmen, drivers, diggers, laborers, sawmill and factory hands; also opportunities to learn useful trades. Telephone, telegraph or write to FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Mr. MAX MITCHELL, Supt., 43 Hawkins st., Boston. Telephone 1220 Hay.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS to supply the House of Correction, Deer Island, with beef, mutton and fresh fish, in accordance with specifications, which may be obtained at the office of the Penal Institutions Commissioner, 32 Tremont street, will be received at said office until Thursday, Jan. 19th, at 12 o'clock, at which place and time the same will be publicly opened. JOHN B. MARTIN, Commissioner.

MEDICAL.

MRS. DR. ROBERTS' MONTHLY REMEDIES

Have saved thousands of women from suicide; why should you despair or lose courage when relief is at hand? The best that Medical Science has known is yours and the benefits of my superior knowledge are freely given to any sufferer who may ask. My successes of the past 20 years have placed me upon the highest pinnacle of fame in the treatment of all female irregularities. Remember, you are absolutely safe and sure. I offer $5,000 for any case I fail to relieve in 24 hours. Remedies sent by mail if desired, $2. My licensed lying-in hospital is open for the reception of all confinement cases. Office 133 Tremont St. Hours 9-8; Sunday 1-5.

Ladies, Don't

Waste time and money and ruin your health with pills, worthless drugs or operations. Get Old Dr. Jackson's monthly remedy. He has saved thousands of women from suicide. Don't fret or worry, but call here at once. Absolutely safe and sure. $5,000 for a case we fail to relieve in 24 hours. At office and by mail, $2. Specialist in diseases of women for 60 years. There is positively no other place in Boston where you can get so quick, safe and easy relief as you can at this office. Consultation free. A lady to talk with you if you wish. Confinements taken. Lying-in hospital connected. All the comforts of home. Strict privacy. Lowest rates. Hours 9-8, Sundays 1-4. Old Dr. Jackson's, 238 Tremont St. The oldest and most reliable specialist in New England. No charge unless relieved.

DR. EMMONS CO.,
170 TREMONT ST., UP ONE FLIGHT HOURS 9-7. SUN. 12-2

During Jan. we will cure all women's diseases for $10. Our best reference is, we have been 19 years curing women at the same office. Ask your family physician about us. Our scientific treatment is the only **safe** method known that will always cure within 24 hours. Honest, confidential advice **free.** Write or call. Avoid dangerous drugs, pills or operations. Lady physician if preferred. Private hospital.

MRS. DR. HILL Office, 27 Tremont Row

Boston's most eminent specialist in all female diseases. Honest methods, skilful treatment; cure guaranteed or money refunded. Lady attendants; private home with our personal care; advice free; letters answered. Hrs. 9-7, Sun. 2-5.

MANICURE PARLOR CONNECTED.

MRS. DR. ROBERTSON Office 144 Tremont St.

My monthly remedy is absolutely safe and sure. One trial will convince you. I guarantee to cure in 24 hours or money refunded. Confinements taken. Hours 9 to 7. Sundays 1 to 5.

Mrs. Dr. AMES Office 165 Tremont St.

The old reliable specialist in female diseases. Ladies attended exclusively by ladies. A cure guaranteed or money refunded. Ladies $5. Private home for patients desiring our personal care. Advice free. Hrs. 9-7; Sun. 4-6.

Dr. & Mrs. Hale Office 165 Tremont St.

40 YEARS a specialist in female diseases; a cure guaranteed for $5; ladies, my medicine is absolutely sure; $5,000 for a failure; office or mail, $2; private home for those wishing our personal care; advice free; hrs. 10-7, Sun. 4-6.

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Office 144 Tremont st., formerly 621 Tremont st.; female diseases successfully treated for $10; ladies attended by ladies; private hospital connected; information free; all letters answered. Hours 10 to 7, Sundays 1 to 4.

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MRS. DR. J. E. BISHOP
OFFICE 178 TREMONT ST.

OLDEST and most reliable office for treatment of female diseases. Hours 10-7; Sun. 12-2.

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Mrs. Dr. Allen Office 237 Tremont st. Specialist in female diseases; ladies $10, licensed lying-in hospital connected; advice free; hours, 9-9; Sundays, 1-4.

MRS. DR. ALYS OFFICE 544 TREMONT ST., Boston's leading LADY specialist in female diseases. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sun., 1 to 8 p. m.

LYING-IN HOME.

PRIVATE licensed home; ladies taken before and during confinement. Address P. O. Box 2459.

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WOOD PIANO CO.

HIGH-GRADE PIANOS.

Our Pianos are recognized as peculiarly adapted for home use because of their durability, sweetness of tone and beautiful finish. Warranted to stand severe tests of constant use for many years.

You Can Save from $50 to $75

by dealing with us—perhaps more, as we have other well-known makes slightly used that we offer at reduced prices.

Write for Information and Catalog.

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PIANOS TO RENT.

$3 PER MONTH for a good piano; new pianos for a little more; all money paid us as rent allowed toward the purchase of any piano in our stock. WOOD PIANO CO., warerooms 180 Tremont st., Boston.

WOOD PIANO WAREROOMS, 180 TREMONT STREET.

WRITE US for our full list of bargains; a postal card may save you $50; write to-day.

WYMAN PIANO ROOMS.

High-grade upright pianos for sale on easy payments. Large stock to select from. You can save from $50 to $150 on a new piano. Square pianos, $10 to $60. Organs, $10 to $40. Exchanges made. Buy at factory prices.
NO. 94 BLACKSTONE ST., BOSTON, MASS.
TELEPHONE RICH. 794-4.

STEINWAY PIANO

WILL sacrifice to quick buyer; reason for selling, I have no use for the instrument. T 138, Boston American.

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WILL sell for $50; write and make appointment. T 90, Boston American.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT

MUST be sold at once; tone, action and general appearance first class. C 172, Boston American.

RENT A PIANO—3 months, $10; allow rent within one year toward purchase of that or any piano you may select; squares, $5 to $50; organs, $1 to $35; uprights, $75 to $450; all makes, new or second hand. BLAKE'S, 564 Washington st.; elevator; established 1869.

$70 BUYS my exquisite toned Henry F. Miller upright; this piano is in perfect order, having had excellent care in refined family; handsome solid mahogany bench; silk scarf, with some music, included; can be seen evenings, or afternoons after 2 o'clock by addressing D 88, Boston American.

$40 BUYS my nice little Chickering piano; must sell at once. R 99, Boston American.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPTURE! The Common Sense TRUSS

Will Give instant relief. No straps, elastic belts, or steel to rust out. The easiest and most reliable truss to be found. Many cures made. Send for testimonials. Hours, 9 to 5; Wed. and Sat. until 8 P. M.

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100 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

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BAKING and ice cream business, in a nice town, cottage house, 8 rooms, salesroom, barn 18x25, buildings in fine repair, No. 2 Middleby oven, horse, cart and harness, everything to do with; a good business to step right into, sickness cause of sale, all for $1,800, $600 down. F. E. MANN, Milford, Mass.

AGENTS.

AGENTS on salary or commission. The greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. MONROE MFG. CO., X 202, La Crosse, Wis.

WHOLE WORLD OF SPORTS COVERED FOR THE BOSTON AMERICAN BY ITS CORPS OF EXPERTS

GOODMAN VICTOR OVER GOODWIN

Packed to the doors was the condition of the Douglas A. C. when Chester Goodwin and Kid Goodman stepped in the ring to settle a dispute of long standing. The meeting of these two rival featherweights was the magnet that drew the 2,500 fans to the ringside and filled the floor to overflowing, and Goodman, the favorite, won out in the fifteen round battle.

He was a strong leader and before hostilities were under way ruled almost at a two to one figure. Many wagers were registered that he would win decisively so solid did the Ghetto champion stand with the money swappers.

The decision rendered by Referee Jack Sheehan met with general approval as Goodman showed strength throughout the bout and delivered the punishment. When he landed his blows were of the variety to cause distress and he never tired.

Goodwin, on the other hand, entered the mill to stay the distance, and depended on clinching tactics to save himself. The boys agreed to abide by straight Queensbury rules and break clean at the call of the referee. That Goodman stretched the rules to the limit was apparent to everybody, as he made every effort to land on the breakaway. Only the leniency of the referee made it possible for him to stay in the game to the limit as he committed palpable fouls during the bout that were overlooked.

That Goodwin aggravated his Hebrew opponent by continual clinching was certain, but this was the style the Chelsea boy was pursuing and was his only chance, as at roughing it Goodman was every bit superior, but he was blocked in his specialty and placed at a disadvantage by Goodwin's cleverness in holding on at every opportunity. The hugging done by Goodwin might be considered a method of stalling as he gained time by it and prevented other damage that he would have got had he made it a stand up, give and take fight.

Goodman Was Aggressive.

Goodman was the aggressor throughout, making Goodwin step around the ring to avoid meeting his onslaught, but in scoring Goodwin was there with the goods and the way he administered his famous left jabs gave him some rating in the setto. He outpointed the Kid in the use of his left and at the outset started to close the Hebrew's left eye by clapping his left mitt on the optic. While Chester was stepping around and snapping his ready off wing to the spot, Goodman was intently looking for a chance to get his right across and do some damage. Goodwin's constant shifting gave him but little opportunity to gain his object, but he did a lot of execution at close quarters with one arm free, as he pounded Goodwin's kidneys and raised a big lump on his backbone as big as a fist. It was rumored after the bout that a couple of Goodwin's ribs were fractured from the thumping applied.

Many present were of the opinion that Goodwin landed the oftener, but they forgot that when Goodman got home his punches they landed with more steam and were more destructive, while in leading Goodman also had a shade the best of it.

Goodwin showed brilliantly in the opening round by planting a series of left jabs to the Kid's map which sent his stock soaring. The Kid started to work inside and before the bell was doing some hot work on the body.

It was a repitition in the second session, with Goodwin throwing out straight lefts and Goodman running into them and making a poor return, till he got furious at the standoff Goodwin was making and dove in, determined to land at all hazards. He played with both hands on the body and his hard rubbing had some effect.

Left Jabs Counted.

The Kid kept boring in at the third call, but met a volley of lefts that were disheartening.

It was the Kid's turn to do a little business with his left and he had the claret running from Goodwin's nose. He whipped in his left on Goodwin's body and had him showing signs of distress and doing the hugging stunt to perfection. Goodman lost his head and persisted in hitting on the break, being warned vigorously by the referee.

Goodwin swung a vicious uppercut in the fourth but missed. Then Goodman tried rushing, but went wide of the mark, coming up against the ropes. They rolled over on the mat. Goodwin was willing to take the count before arising, showing he wanted all his strength. He clinched harder when in action and made it difficult for the referee to get between them.

"Goodman's got him going," was the cry when the bell rang.

They tore in for the body in the fifth and the Kid used his free right in a savage manner when tied up. The Kid slipped down and pulled Goodwin with him. They were quickly at it again and while the Kid was going for the wind with his left, Goodwin landed his left on the face and evened matters.

The Kid started a bombardment on the Chelseaite's wind region in the sixth and almost lifted him off his feet with crunching blows to the centre section. The Kid missed a wicked left, followed by a right as Goodwin drew back. It was a case of Goodwin doing a walk round and keeping away.

It looked dubious for Goodwin in the seventh for a while when the Kid got him on the ropes and was hammering him to pieces. A well directed right put Goodwin to the mat and he took the count. When he arose the Kid tore in and put on a finishing punch, but was met by a stiff opposition as Goodwin snapped his left over, and the excitement subsided as it proved that Goodwin was still in the game, and was ready to take the driving.

The Kid went in hard in the eighth to close up the argument at short order and missed two wild swings. He staggered Goodwin with a powerful left that landed on the spot and did some pounding on the kidneys while fastened.

Chelsea Boy Tincanned.

Goodwin began circling around in the ninth and the crowd yelled to go in and fight, but he knew his cards and stopped every once in a while on his trip around the ropes to step in and plant his left. He unexpectedly crossed his right and caught Goodman unawares and the crowd shouted in his favor.

Goodman kept pegging away, trying to get in close to put over his right and counted with solid jolts on the inside.

The tenth was well on the Kid's side as he kept adding to his score by slamming his right on the kidneys, while Goodwin was clasping him. They ran against the ropes and the Kid got his right loose for a substantial punch on the head. At the bell the Kid was pressing hard in Goodwin's corner.

The next three rounds decidedly belonged to Goodman as he did the forcing and surprisingly used his left to splendid effect and played havoc on Goodwin's bellows.

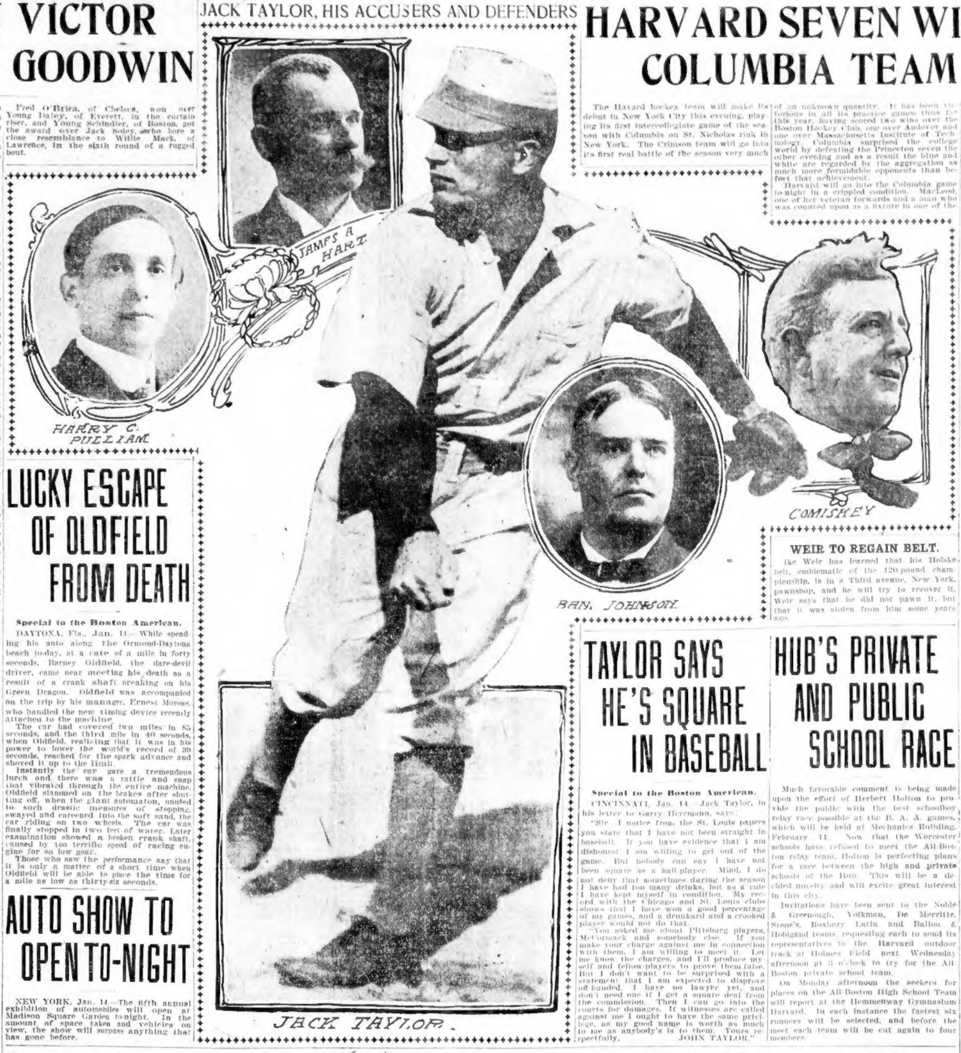
A swelling was noticeable on Goodwin's back in the fourteenth round which came from the constant pounding by Goodman with heavy rights.

In the wind-up Goodwin created a furor by unfurling an uppercut that caught the Kid coming in. He worked the trick on a second trial and made it interesting for the Kid, who was never let up in his forcing.

Fred O'Brien, of Chelsea, won over Young Daley, of Everett, in the curtain riser, and Young Schindler, of Boston, got the award over Jack Soley, who bore a close resemblance to Willie Mack, of Lawrence, in the sixth round of a rugged bout.

The best and fullest resume of the Tucker trial, and the best illustrations, with Impressions by Eleanor Ames, will appear in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

JACK TAYLOR, HIS ACCUSERS AND DEFENDERS



LUCKY ESCAPE OF OLDFIELD FROM DEATH

Special to the Boston American.

DAYTONA, Fla., Jan. 14.—While speeding his auto along the Ormond-Daytona beach to-day, at a rate of a mile in forty seconds, Barney Oldfield, the dare-devil driver, came near meeting his death as a result of a crank shaft breaking on his Green Dragon. Oldfield was accompanied on the trip by his manager, Ernest Moross, who handled the new timing device recently attached to the machine.

The car had covered two miles in 85 seconds, and the third mile in 40 seconds, when Oldfield, realizing that it was in his power to lower the world's record of 39 seconds, reached for the spark advance and shoved it up to the limit.

Instantly the car gave a tremendous lurch and there was a rattle and snap that vibrated through the entire machine. Oldfield slammed on the brakes after shutting off, when the giant automaton, unused to such drastic measures of stopping, swayed and careened into the soft sand, the car riding on two wheels. The car was finally stopped in two feet of water. Later examination showed a broken crank shaft, caused by too terrific speed of racing engine for so low gear.

Those who saw the performance say that it is only a matter of a short time when Oldfield will be able to place the time for a mile as low as thirty-six seconds.

AUTO SHOW TO OPEN TO-NIGHT

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The fifth annual exhibition of automobiles will open at Madison Square Garden to-night. In the amount of space taken and vehicles on view, the show will surpass anything that has gone before.

HARVARD SEVEN WILL PLAY COLUMBIA TEAM TO-NIGHT

The Havard hockey team will make its debut in New York City this evening, playing its first intercollegiate game of the season with Columbia on St. Nicholas rink in New York. The Crimson team will go into its first real battle of the season very much of an unknown quantity. It has been victorious in all its practice games thus far this year, having scored two wins over the Boston Hockey Club, one over Andover and one over Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Columbia surprised the college world by defeating the Princeton seven the other evening and as a result the blue and white are regarded by the aggregation as much more formidable opponents than before that achievement.

Harvard will go into the Columbia game to-night in a crippled condition. MacLeod, one of her veteran forwards and a man who was counted upon as a fixture in one of the forward positions on the Crimson team has been declared ineligible for the varsity team owing to scholarship troubles. Ivy, the veteran goal of last year, who was playing regularly on the team at goal up to the Christmas recess has suddenly left college. His place will be filled in the Columbia game by J. R. Manning, the star goal of the Crimson teams of '00, '01, '02 and who is at present in the Harvard Medical school. The latter is a goal of the first water but is somewhat out of practice.

MacLeod's place at forward will be filled by a freshman, Pell, a big husky man with lots of aggressiveness but lacking in experience. Captain Callaway, Townsend and Wilder who will play the other forward positions are all veterans and regarded in Cambridge as an unusually fast aggregation of forwards for a college team. Newhall, who plays coverpoint, is new at the position, but a fast, heavy man, who has played as a substitute forward on the Harvard team for the past two years. Grant, at point, is also an inexperienced man but up to the present time he has failed to show the natural ability as a player that Newhall has evinced.

The Crimson team left Cambridge early yesterday afternoon in order to get in some practice on the St. Nichols rink in the evening. Foster and D. Wagstaff accompanied the team as substitutes.

The teams will line up as follows:

HARVARD.		COLUMBIA.
Manning	goal	Ebling
Grant	point	Carter
Newhall	cover point	Jackson
Wilder	forward	Bode
Callaway	forward	Callahan
Townsend	forward	Armstrong
Pell	forward	Lang

LANGFORD WILL MEET REED

That hustling club, the Lakeside A. C., of Webster, will have a big show next Monday night, when Sam Langford will face Joe Reed, of Lynn, for fifteen rounds, and there will be several other bouts. Reed and Langford met before recently up in New Hampshire, and Reed was forced to stop on account of a broken hand. Both men are training hard for the match and it will be a rugged mill.

* * *

Matchmaker George Hill, of the Pastime A. C., of Portland, Me., announces that he has secured for the main bout for the first show under the new management, Eddie Harrington, of Portland, and Willie Mack, of Lawrence, to go twelve rounds, and they will clash next Monday night.

* * *

Kid Cain, of Cambridge, takes exception to the extensive challenging that Young Callahan is doing and says that if Callahan wants a match that he will meet him at the BOSTON AMERICAN Saturday at 2 p. m. to make arrangements, as he is in the 115-pound class.

* * *

Billy Grant, of the Charles Club of Cambridge, wants it known that he is one of the good ones at 130 pounds and any of the boys of that weight can be accommodated. He prefers Bobby Welch, Johnny Dumphy or Phil Flynn and has beaten Dan Murtagh and Jimmy Corcoran.

WEIR TO REGAIN BELT.

Ike Weir has learned that his Holske belt, emblematic of the 120-pound championship, is in a Third avenue, New York, pawnshop, and he will try to recover it. Weir says that he did not pawn it, but that it was stolen from him some years ago.

TAYLOR SAYS HE'S SQUARE IN BASEBALL

Special to the Boston American.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—Jack Taylor, in his letter to Garry Herrmann, says:

"Sir: I notice from the St. Louis papers you state that I have not been straight in baseball. If you have evidence that I am dishonest I am willing to get out of the game. But nobody can say I have not been square as a ball-player. Mind, I do not deny that sometimes during the season I have had too many drinks, but as a rule I have kept myself in condition. My record with the Chicago and St. Louis clubs shows that I have won a good percentage of my games, and a drunkard and a crooked player would not do that.

"You asked me about Pittsburg players, McCormack and somebody else. If you make your charge against me in connection with them, I am willing to meet it. Let me know the charges, and I'll produce myself and fellow-players to prove them false. But I don't want to be surprised with a statement that I am expected to disprove off-handed. I have no lawyer yet, and don't need one if I get a square deal from the commission. Then I can go into the courts for damages. If witnesses are called against me I ought to have the same privilege, as my good name is worth as much to me as anybody's is to them. Yours respectfully, JOHN TAYLOR."

HUB'S PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SCHOOL RACE

Much favorable comment is being made upon the effort of Herbert Holton to provide the public with the best schoolboy relay race possible at the B. A. A. games, which will be held at Mechanics Building, February 11. Now that the Worcester schools have refused to meet the All-Boston relay team, Holton is perfecting plans for a race between the high and private schools of the Hub. This will be a decided novelty and will excite great interest in this city.

Invitations have been sent to the Noble & Greenough, Volkman, De Merritte, Stone's, Roxbury Latin and Ballou & Hobigand teams, requesting each to send its representatives to the Harvard outdoor track at Holmes Field next Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock to try for the All-Boston private school team.

On Monday afternoon the seekers for places on the All-Boston High School Team will report at the Hemmenway Gymnasium Harvard. In each instance the fastest six runners will be selected, and before the meet each team will be cut again to four members.

CHAMP BIKERS AT COLUMBIA

Root and Dorlon, who won the racking six days' bicycle race recently at Madison Square Garden, New York, have signed for a race at the Columbia Theatre, beginning Monday. They will contest ten miles each afternoon and evening on a fine automatic racing machine for a special prize.

Three remarkable mysteries, involving three pretty girls, will be discussed in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN. Is love the reason?

LIPTON AFTER DESIGNER.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Sir Thomas Lipton has been to Glasgow and has consulted Denny & Bros. and other well-known builders. It is rumored that Fife and other expert yachtsmen will collaborate in designing a cup challenger.

YALE AND HARVARD MAY CHANGE RULES

Special to the Sunday American.

New Haven, Jan. 14.—Whether Yale and Harvard will continue their two-year athletic agreement or not will be decided late this afternoon. The athletic committees of the two universities are scheduled to meet to-day at the residence of Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., secretary of Yale, No. 73 Elm street, to talk over the agreement. When the two universities drew up a peace agreement and new eligibility code two years ago one was framed which stated as follows:

> The two universities herewith enter into an agreement for contests in the four main branches of sport—football, baseball, rowing and track athletics—under the following conditions: "The agreement to continue for two years, and thereafter to continue for successive two-year periods, except upon notice to the contrary by properly constituted authorities not less than six weeks before the termination of the previous period of two years. Agreement to take effect March 15, 1903.

Under the terms of the above agreement it is to be noted that the agreement expires March 15, 1905. The agreement states, however, that unless notice to the contrary is given the agreement renews itself.

Since the agreement was framed Yale and Harvard have enjoyed absolutely harmonious relations in their athletics. At Yale it is expected that the agreement will be allowed to continue without protest for another two-year period, but it is probable that one or two rules may be changed as the code stands and the revised code allowed to go into effect March 15, 1905.

As far as outsiders can judge no talk has been heard of any rules being shifted, except possibly those which relate to the new Harvard clause which provides that the athletic committee may declare eligible a schoolboy who may have taken a small sum of money for competing in athletic sports before he was nineteen years of age. Gilmore, now a candidate for the Harvard track team, accepted a dollar for running with a special delivery letter when he was a dozen years old or something of the sort, but would be barred from the Harvard team if the strict letter of the A. A. U. rules were adhered to.

At Yale the rule which makes a minute played in any game count as a year in athletics is not regarded with high favor, and Harvard is said to hold similar views about the rule. If it stands in its present form, Quarterback Rockwell of Yale will be ineligible next Fall for playing three minutes in a Yale-Trinity football game, and Pitcher Coburn of Harvard is to be under the ban at Harvard for pitching an inning or two in a minor game at Harvard three years ago.

There may be other rules to be discussed, but the public has not heard of them.

JOHNSON MAY GO TO ANTIPODES

By Boston American Leased Wire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Jack Johnson, the colored heavyweight, is still hunting trouble here, and says if it does not come pretty soon he will take a trip to Australia, where the color line is not drawn by any of the white heavyweights, just as long as he can deliver the goods. Johnson thinks he can pick up a good bit of money in the Antipodes.

BENNETT WINS FAST BOUT.

Special to the Boston American.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Jack Bennett beated Billy Burk in a fast contest in the windup at the Kensington Athletic Club. Bennett came near doing the trick in the last round, when he caught Burk on the jaw with a wicked right.

WILL MEET IN FINALS.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 14.—Walter J. Travis and W. C. Fownes Jr., of Pittsburg, will meet in the final rounds of the midwinter tourney to-day, and the match is being anticipated with much interest.

SMALL TALK FOR BASEBALL FANS

This is the time of year that the baseball uniform makers get busy and send around the latest fabrics in flannels to the magnates to get their trade. Not a day passes that President Taylor of the champs does not get a good supply of variegated pieces of the conventional dress goods that decorates the manly forms of the diamond stars during the active season. There will probably be no change in the habiliments of the champs next season as the old style of uniform is good enough and any mixing of colors might affect the playing standard.

* * *

The many friends of Walter Clarkson, Clarke Griffith's star college twirler, would hardly know the Cambridge boy as they meet him on the streets of the Hub now. The extra weight he has put on while in the West has changed him considerably and he is a strapping athlete in appearance.

* * *

Henry "Ivy" Lewis, who will take charge of the refreshment privilege for President Taylor next season, is one of the best known sporting men in the city and has done considerable in the line, as he handled the business for the Charles River Park management during the cycle season. He is busy filling up the space on the score card and says that the signs give indications of a brisk season.

BOSTON MAN SELLS YACHT

Special to the Boston American.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—E. S. Reiss, the well-known yachtsman of this city, to-day bought through the agency of Frank Browne Jones the schooner yacht Mayflower, owned by William A. Gardner, of Boston.

The Mayflower as a sloop was the successful cup defender of 1886, defeating Lieutenant Henn's Galatea on September 9 and 11 of that year. The first race was over the N. Y. Y. C. course, which the Mayflower won by 12m. 2s., and the second twenty miles to leeward from Sandy Hook Lightship and return, which she won by 29m. 9s.

News and Notes of Bowlers.

BY TEN STRIKE.

Harvard Square proved easy picking for Allston, the later taking all three games. The Out-of-Towners now show the way in the Greater Boston League with a lead of eight wins to its credit. Carruth clings to second place and Noddle has gone up to third, dropping Pythian to fourth. It certainly is a great race.

* * *

Jack Mahan, the crack Sudbury roller, had an off night. Time and time again he missed spares that he would have bought up with ease any other night.

* * *

McCrillis, the Medford Greater Boston League anchor, although not a flashy roller, picks up every pin in sight. Spares, however, come but seldom with him.

* * *

Although he rolls with a rather peculiar style, Wellman, the Melrose Highland bowler, certainly makes the wood fly around at a great rate when that ball of his strikes the pins. He was high man in the Melrose Highland-Colonial match, with 302.

* * *

What a cinch those Superintendents proved for the Equipments at the Old Colony alleys. The whitewash brush was very much in evidence.

* * *

Lane won the weekly roll-off at Murray & Irwin's, with 300. Masson was second, with 297, and Martin third, with 295. The consolation prize was captured by Chuck, with 294.

* * *

Smith & Anthony's lead in the Plumbing Supply League was increased by a win of three straight over Barret & Co. Their margin is now six wins wide.

* * *

Broderick, the ever steady roller of the Tremonts, was high man in the A. O. U. W. League matches, with 280.

* * *

No exceptionally high scores were made in the Greater Boston League matches.

* * *

Bruce, the Charlestown Club roller, is leading the Mystic Valley League with an average of over 102.

GREENOUGH TO PLAY AGAIN

Ralph Greenough, who played outfield on the Harvard nine last year with such good success, will in all probability play on the team this year. He will be in Europe during early Spring, but will return in time to take his old position on the team, and will without doubt prove a valuable man, as he has in the past.

At present no new men have reported who show signs of becoming dangerous competitors to the old members. The Spring practice will begin in the cage in about a month.

If Greenough comes back, as is most probable, this will leave seven candidates who have played on the team previously.

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Lost Manhood, seminal weakness, effects of youthful indiscretions, nervous debility, pimples and blotches, hair falling out, loss of memory and energy, impotence, rheumatic pains, discharges and all private diseases quickly and permanently cured by an original and never-failing treatment. Blood poison, ulcers, stricture, varicocele and diseases of the kidneys, bladder and blood cured in the shortest possible time without the use of mercury or hindrance from business.

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either by mail or at Dr. Lougest's office, also a free examination, if needed, with the X-Ray light. If unable to call, write for Dr. Lougest's Book "Diseases and Weaknesses of Men." It is the only recognized authority upon diseases and weaknesses of men.

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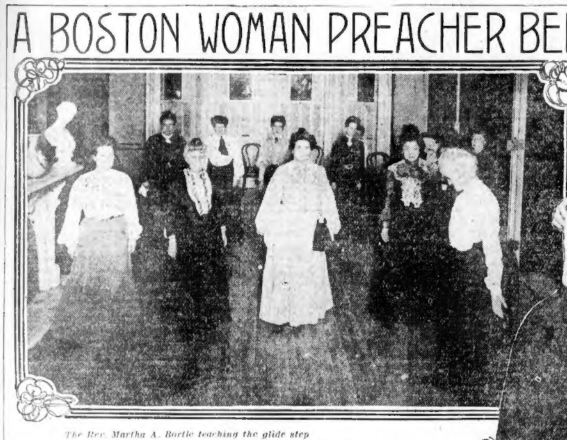
Boston American WOMAN'S Home Magazine

A BOSTON WOMAN PREACHER BELIEVES IN DANCING AND TEACHES IT TO GIRLS



The Rev. Martha A. Bortle teaching the glide step

THE REV. MARTHA A. BORTLE

The Rev. Martha A. Bortle showing the proper position for the waltz

The Rev. Martha A. Bortle teaching a step in the cotillon

The Rev. Martha A. Bortle Declares That the Dance Improves the Body and the Soul

BELIEVING that if you are happy you will be good, and that happiness has its foundation in all the harmonies, the Rev. Martha A. Bortle, former assistant pastor to Rev. George L. Perin, of Boston, preaches and actually teaches dancing as a means of spiritual uplift and progress.

Miss Bortle is a Universalist, and is said to be the only ordained minister of the gospel in the world who not only believes in dancing, but gives instruction in it.

She believes that dancing is one of the ancient religious rites destined to be revived and raised to its original high plane. In her Boston class at the Franklin Square House, where she gives her services gratuitously, and where there are between four and five hundred young women, Miss Bortle numbers among her pupils girls of every creed and from every clime.

She numbers several Boston clergymen among her "converts," and they are quietly investigating this interesting creed with a view to preaching and getting it into actual practice especially among the young people of their several parishes.

Within a few weeks Miss Bortle leaves Boston for New York, where new and inviting fields of activity await her.

By the Rev. Martha A. Bortle.

I AM an ordained minister of the gospel. I have been a teacher of the young in college and in boarding school thirty-two years. I have, in fact, been associated with young men and young women all of my life.

I have much of the time been a participator in their amusements from the game of "hide and seek" to the stately dance. I have watched them at play, have observed and noted the influence of various amusements upon their conduct, and I am constrained to say that all of the amusements in which young people indulge, that of dancing has the most favorable tendencies.

Let us review some of its advantages. If correctly performed dancing cultivates the body, gives it a grace and demeanor which no other exercise is capable of doing. It exercises the muscles and sets the blood in a circulation akin to the health of childhood.

Dancing is the index of grace and ease. It has the power to render one supple and of limbering the joints. Is not happiness, to a certain degree, the result of dancing?

The old Greeks taught dancing as a means of health by reducing flesh. There is probably no movements more conducive to the reduction of weight than dancing. If the swaying movements and the stretching ones, which may be found in the old Greek dance, were practiced to-day there would be fewer over-loaded bodies with flesh, rendering so many persons uncomfortable and unsightly.

Rhythm is music. Rhythm in movement rests and rejuvenates. Wherever rhythm is found there is serenity, peace. To watch the graceful movements in the stately minuet not only fascinates, but uplifts the beholder. There is something divine about a graceful movement. The artist tries to put it upon canvas, and the nearer he approaches to the original the sublimer becomes his effort.

Dancing should be taught in the schools. It should become a part of the earliest education of the child. If you would make a perfect linguist of your child, teach it to speak languages in the home at an early age. If you would have it possess a graceful body, and that means health, teach it very early in life the means by which this most charming accomplishment may be attained.

Now, what are its weak points? Wherein is it sinful? Like all other amusements it lies in excess—late hours, exposure to cold. I have heard of a minister who was so fond of croquet that he had a brilliantly lighted croquet ground, and many nights the old town-clock tolled the midnight hour ere he and his comrades dropped the mallet and sought sleep. That is excess and is wrong. Everything may be carried to excess.

The association of young men and young women in the dance may in certain cases lead to improper tendencies. Does not the hammock produce the same tendency? Let us be just.

The average young man and young woman enter the dance with the thought of doing it as well as he or she is capable of doing. There is a certain pride in dancing that each one takes to himself, and each one feels that he is doing himself some degree of credit.

As regards improper tendencies, I believe that there are other conditions that escape the eye of the parent, the teacher and the preacher which are more pernicious in their influence than is dancing.

I would that the careworn, depressed business man and woman, the stiff rheumatic, the croaker of the evil in dancing, those who are "getting old," would get upon the floor and to the tune of "Virginia Reel" dance off some of their depression, their rheumatism, their croaking, their old age. It would put new life into them. Half of depression, rheumatism, croaking and old age lies in sluggish blood.

The time was when the violin was regarded as a satanic instrument; now it discourses sacred music in the churches. The world is moving on, and who says that it is not moving upward?

We may preach and pray and sing and dance all in the same spirit. When I teach a young woman to use her body gracefully, whether it is under the name of physical culture, delsarte or dancing, I feel that I have helped her to live out her life more in keeping with the great law of harmony, and more as God intended her to live.

It were well for us to believe more in the good and the pure, for in this way we inspire goodness and purity. I consider it my sacred duty to cultivate my body through any legitimate means by which this may be done.

MME. REJANE ON THE MORALS OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

The most interesting feature that will appear in any Boston Sunday paper tomorrow will be an illustrated interview in the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN by Eleanor Ames with Mme. Rejane, the famous French actress, on the morality of American women.

FREE WITH TO-MORROW'S BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

The popular song hit, "I Caught You Making Eyes," as sung by Yonnie Hoyt in "Piff, Paff, Pouf," in Boston recently, will be given away free with each copy of to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN. A 50-cent piece of music free.

Women at the Tucker Trial--Is Their Presence Proper?

Editor Woman's Page:

WHEN District Attorney Sanderson, on the opening day of the Tucker trial, declared that the courtroom was no place for women, the remark was commonly passed that the husbands and fathers of women should exercise their control and keep them at home. Judging by the attendance of women at the trial, there is no controlling of that kind of women.

However, the following incident may suggest a means of keeping a large number of the women away from the courtroom. On approaching the courthouse one day I overheard in passing, one woman say to another:

"What is the use of trying to hear the trial. We shall be forced to elbow our way through a crowd of men and shan't be able to get a seat."

"Oh! no," replied the other, "I was there yesterday and one of the officers escorted me upstairs, into the courtroom and showed me to an excellent seat," and off she went into an elaborate praise of the gentlemanly officer.

The courteousness of the officers is plainly having its effect, for the number of women at the trial, some of them leading toddling little children, has been large.

Let the women take their chances with the men in getting seats, show them no favors; and the most ladylike among them will keep away. You can't keep the others out. A mere matter of sentiment shouldn't offset the plain duty of the court officials.

Cambridge. *J. ARTHUR.*

SHOULD women be admitted to the trial of Charles Louis Tucker, accused of having killed Mabel Page?

The question of their presence there is being widely discussed. Some are shocked to think that any woman should want to attend. Others contend that if men are admitted as spectators women should be also.

It is a fiendish crime which is being detailed in that court room. A woman, alone and unprotected in her own home, was stabbed to death by a knife held in the hand of—some one.

It is the duty of the State to try to find the right man. A young, boyish-looking chap, who is well groomed and well dressed, and possessed of splendid composure, is suspected of being the man. He is fighting to establish his innocence.

Mabel Page had an aged father, a brother and a sister, who loved her devotedly. Charles Tucker has a father suffering from heart trouble, a mother and a brother. They all believe he is innocent.

To both families the trial means the keenest agony. Yet there are hundreds of women who, day after day, beg for admission to the room that they may watch the defendant in his steel cage, and may hear the parents of the accused, as well as the dead girl's father and brother, testify in a case which wrings their very souls with anguish.

What do you think of the propriety of their being there? What do you think of them for wanting to go?

Many letters have been received by the BOSTON AMERICAN protesting against their attendance.

Almost every one has some views on the subject. Write the Editor of the Woman's Page, 80-82 Summer street, and tell what your opinion is.

Health and Beauty

By Marie Lang

DEAR MISS LANG:

Will you kindly give me some good, harmless cream for my face, as it is very red and rough; also something for a nice complexion.

F. L. M.

THIS formula is for a cream that refreshes and softens the skin:

Oil of sweet almonds	80 grammes
White wax	8 grammes
Spermaceti	16 grammes
Cocoa butter	16 grammes

Usually the complexion is caused by what you eat. The diet of nuts, fruits, grains and vegetables should aid you to gain a beautiful complexion. The free use of water and plenty of exercise are necessary.

DEAR MISS LANG:

Will you kindly tell me of something to make the fingernails grow? My nails seem to grow only so long a then stop. I used to be addicted to the habit of biting my nails, but am now trying to have nice fingers and nails.

A READER.

LINSEED oil applied to the nails at night will assist their growth. The proper length for the nails is just level with the tips of the fingers. You should not allow them to grow longer than this.

DEAR MISS LANG:

Having been through a serious sickness, it has left my face very thin. I would like to know of a good face cream already prepared. I would like to know what to do to make my face more fleshy, and every time I go out my eyes get weak. I would like to know what to do.

CONSTANT READER.

COCOA butter is a very good skin food, and is one of the best prepared. Good, rich, pure blood is what you need most. Take plenty of exercise, drink water freely, take cold baths and be careful what you eat. The weakness of your eyes will gradually disappear as the general condition of your health improves. Try this lotion for your eyes:

Brandy	30 grammes
Rose water	30 grammes
Rosemary flowers	30 grammes
Distilled water	1 kilogramme

PERFUME NOT ONLY A LUXURY

PEOPLE are beginning to find out that scent is almost a necessity to those whose nerves are wearied and strained by the high pressure which is so generally felt by town dwellers. Every one knows how refreshing it is when one feels jaded, say after a busy afternoon shopping, to bathe face and hands 'n eau de Cologne and water or toilette vinegar and water, and how reviving it is to moisten a handkerchief with the scent and then inhale the sweetness.

The tonic properties of the perfume overcome the incipient headache, lassitude is vanquished, and again one feels as "fresh as a daisy" and wonders what one would do if scent was not to be had. Certainly perfumes are the greatest blessing sometimes to jaded town folk, and especially to brain-workers, who have to lead somewhat sedentary lives. This fact is recognized by employers of labor on the Continent, and accordingly many of them provide bottles of scent, as well as lounges and easy chairs in the sitting rooms set apart for their shop assistants.

Of late years perfumes have become so much cheaper than formerly that nowadays a bottle of her favorite scent is a little comfort which is quite within the means of the average woman.

Married to Mystery

Boston American's Thrilling Story of Present Day Life in Boston

Chapter CXL.—Continued.

"THE police next turned their attention to the man I had asked them to shadow. I was nonplussed at the result. He was—so it appeared—a certain Count von Schonheim and a perfectly respectable person, related, indeed, to some of the best families in Australia. There was nothing whatever to connect him with any band of gypsies or to suggest that he was travelling in any but his true name. I was laughed at.

"That was all I got from the police. Yet I knew that I was right, and that time would prove it.

"In the meantime I occupied myself with the Borradale Curse—not, of course, suspecting any connection between it and Valenski. I found out all that we already know, including that scoundrel Pietro.

"I found a way by which I could enter the grounds without being interfered with by old Luke, and I used to wander freely about the old place. I discovered the connection between manor and grange, and by a careful examination of the house I realized that, even as the old legend maintained, there was a series of secret chambers without apparent outlet; moreover, I felt confident that these chambers were inhabited.

"One day I discovered a way, evidently long disused, which led into the subterranean passages that stretch between the Borradale vault and the Grange. I knew that such passage existed, but this was the first time that I heard a sound beneath me, and advanced, therefore, with the greatest precaution. I had a dark lantern, but, seeing that there was a light burning in front of me, I quickly closed the shutter. Then I crawled on without making the slightest sound.

"The passage—if it can be so called—in which I was ended in the wall of the cellar, which immediately adjoins the vault. You know the spot I mean, Mrs. Willoughby; it is where the treasure is kept, and it has a door at either end. The one leading to the vault was closed the other was open. Probably you never knew of the existence of the passage by which I had come; it ended in the wall, above the level of a man's head, and was probably looked upon as a mere recess.

"There were three men in the cellar, and I recognized them all by the light of a lantern, which rested on the floor beside them. Grimstead and Valenski stood close together watching the work of the third man, who was busily engaged digging. It was evidently their intention to bury a small coffer which they had brought with them, and which I concluded contained more treasure. When the third man looked up from his task, I recognized in him my friend Friedrich Dietz, the gypsy.

"'It is safest here,' Valenski was saying. 'It was lucky that I was able to get it all away from Austria. The police—curse them—searched the castle from top to bottom, but we were too smart for them.'

"'Zorska will have a larger treasure than he thinks of to guard,' laughed Grimstead. I could hear their voices plainly.

"'Yes—he is safe. Tweedledum is looking after him, and Tweedledum is not as drunk as usual.'

"'That's all right.' He turned to Dietz. 'Hurry up, you lazy rascal,' he cried roughly. 'I have to be off.'

"'There is no reason why you should not go,' said Grimstead. 'Friedrich can finish the work alone. He must return to the Grange, for all the other doors are closed. I'll walk back with you, if you like.'

"After a little argument this suggestion was accepted. Valenski and Grimstead took their departure, and Dietz was left alone in the cellar. He continued mechanically to shovel earth upon the box, which he had by now lowered into the ground.

"I made up my mind that I would call to him when he had finished his work. I waited patiently for nearly half an hour, while he replaced the heavy stone and restored the floor to his original appearance.

"Then—just as I was about to speak—there came a strange sound from the passage, a kind of angry roar, like that of some animal, with a yapping bark at the end of it. Dietz dropped his spade and sprang erect in obvious terror.

"'Gott im Himmel!' he cried aloud. 'Zorska!'"

"'Have you shut him up—the beast?' asked Valenski uneasily.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A large instalment of this story will be printed in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

Tea gowns and negligees in most fascinating and up-to-date styles described by Mrs. Osborn, creator of fashions for the fashionable women of America, in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

By Winifred Black

A Man Worth Having Loves a Girl for Herself, Not for Any Mystery Thrown About Her

MY DEAR MADAM:

Which is the better way to interest a young woman, assume a cheerful indifference and be blandly civil; or let her feel that she is "the only one" and the life line to a drowning man? A READER.

ANY young woman who is worth interesting is interested in an interesting man and bored by an indifferent one.

Love which can be piqued into existence is the easiest thing in the world to be pouted out of life.

A girl who is shallow enough to fall in love with a man just because he is trickish enough to feign indifference to her is too shallow to worry about, one way or the other.

What if you are shrewd enough to fix her wandering fancy by a light trick of manner. You won't hold it. The next man who does the trick a bit more perfectly than you do will captivate her as surely as a brown-winged moth will fly into the first goodish flame it sees.

The inherited coquetry of the ages has taught women but poorly in this matter after all.

The man who is worth loving loves a girl because she is herself, not because she makes him wonder what on earth she can possibly be. This mystery and delusion and here-to-day and gone-to-morrow idea is all very well for a flirtation made of mist and gossamer, but real love never stayed at the beck of a wavering finger.

Half the women in the world are only half loved, because they don't know enough to tell the man in the case the real truth about things.

A boy wants to be flirted with. A man wants to be loved, and he wants to know that he is loved just as much as a woman does.

Half the married misery in the world can be traced directly to the silly old idea that men want to be teased to death.

I've seen a woman who was dead in love with her husband exerting every small bit of brain she had trying to make him think she was indifferent to him. She thought that was the way to keep him. Poor, silly thing, that is the one sure way to lose him. Men are no fonder of giving something for nothing than women are. The man who says he is fond of such exchanges may mean to be sincere, but he doesn't know how to express himself. What he really means is that he likes to give nothing for nothing for the simple reason that he has nothing to give.

Beware of the girl who boasts that she likes to "keep people guessing." Conundrums will do very well for a passing amusement, but think of living with a minstrel joke all your life!

Any man who can be fooled and tantalized into what he calls love isn't worth one instant's serious consideration.

Miss Insincerity is the greatest bore on earth when you get to know her well enough, and it doesn't take long for even the most bashful swain to scrape acquaintance with her.

If the girl you fancy, "dear reader," is the sort of girl who would like you better if she thought you didn't like her, make her thinking come true as quickly as you conveniently can. The less you care for her and all such as she the better for your happiness.

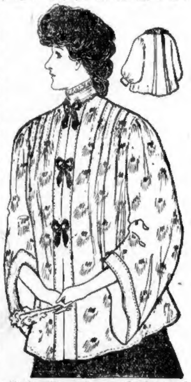
WINIFRED BLACK.

$100 insurance free in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN—an opportunity to be prudent and provident that no one should neglect.

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN PATTERN

Lady's Negligee or Dressing Sack

No. 6,242—Essentially feminine is the negligee, and every woman should have two or three pretty ones in her wardrobe for the many emergencies when no other garment is quite so appropriate and comfortable. It is in the pretty ones that the bright woman will take her most comfortable ease, secure in the consciousness of such a graceful garment. In the model shown we have a style that is good, yet one that can easily be copied in cheap materials without lessening its charm. The front is made with four tucks in the shoulder, which supplies a good fulness over the bust. Extra width as well as style is shown in the back by the double box-pleat which forms a sort of watteau back. This long pleat reaching from neck to hem gives the figure a much better line than the backs which are gathered to a yoke and which invariably give one a round shouldered look. The sleeve may be in flowing or bishop style. The front may be finished by ribbons or in any preferred manner. Such a garment being loose fitting is one of the few styles that could be made and sent to some distant friend. Not only challie, silk or light weight woolens are employed in its construction, but cotton, especially cotton crepe, is exceedingly pretty.



Sizes—32 to 42 inch bust measure.

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN will mail the above pattern upon receipt of 10 cents, to cover the cost of handling, etc.

All orders should be directed to HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN PATTERN DEPT., P. O. Box 230, Boston, Mass.

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EDNA MAY, AMBITIOUS FOR NEW TRIUMPHS, WON'T WED

Wealth and High London Social Position Hers, Would She Take Them.

Beautiful Musical Comedy Star Hopes for Success in the Drama.

By Eleanor Ames.

A great wall of theatrical ambition stands between Edna May and matrimony.

Incidentally the wall was built by Mr. Frohman. For if Mr. Frohman had not urged Edna May to step from musical comedy to the drama, there is every reason to believe that she would have played the role of the blushing, beauteous bride, and have taken rank as one of the social leaders of London. As it is, she will court further favors from Dame Success before the footlights, and the man in the case, Mr. A. E. W. Mason, the noted English playwright, is writing the play for her.

Miss May told me all about it the other afternoon as we sat cosily in the corner of the reception room of her suite at the Bellevue, while the telephone from the desk buzzed incessantly, and Mr. Leslie, of "The Schoolgirl" company, repeated the names that came over it, and a procession of callers arrived and Sister Jane May received and entertained them while the lovely Edna and I continued our heart to heart talk.

"I'll tell you something," she said confidingly. "I was going to marry Mr. Mason, but I don't think I am now. You see, I've had my freedom only such a little while that I want to enjoy it for a time.

"Then, more than that, I am ambitious. I am anxious to do something really big and worth while. In musical comedy I have had all the success I could ask for, and now I want to see what I can do in drama.

Would Never Have to Worry.

"Mr. Mason is a splendid man, and I respect and admire him more than anyone in the world. He is tremendously brilliant. From a purely worldly standpoint the marriage would be an ideal thing for me. I appreciate all it would mean to me. My social position would be as good as anyone's in London. I would have a beautiful town house opposite the Duchess of Marlborough's. I would have everything which wealth could procure. All my wishes would be gratified and I would never have to worry.

"I wouldn't have to work any more, or have any responsibilities, as I do now. But," she shook her pretty head, "I don't want to give up the stage. I love it. It is my life. Please don't think I want to throw bouquets at myself, but it is really true that few American actresses have been received in the very best social circles of London in the same way that I have. Now, while I am grateful for all the attention which has been shown me, and devoted to the good friends I have made, I am obliged to confess that I'm not a society woman. I'm a true Bohemian.

"And I am still young enough to glory in my freedom. More than that, I make what money I need, and I have jewels and gowns enough, and—I'm pretty happy just as I am." And she looks it.

Half after 5 every afternoon finds Edna May presiding over the tea table in her apartments, and a gathering of her friends about her.

Is an Ideal Hostess.

That daily afternoon tea is one of the many English habits which cling to Edna May, and it is just as close a copy, with its muffins and toast and tea cakes, of the real London brand as it can be.

Edna May is an ideal hostess. She has the rare faculty of making each guest feel that without his presence the party could not go on, and, in fact, it was almost entirely for him that the table is laid and the dainty gown donned and the smiles distributed.

Upon the afternoon I called the room glowed with the color and fragrance of American Beauty roses and long-stemmed carnations of the same rich hue.

Flowers and perfume and sunshine and luxury seem necessities to the dainty, sweet-faced girl who sprang into the limelight by accident some half dozen or more years ago and then, before we had become fairly used to her beauty, sailed away to London where she created such havoc among the hearts of titled beings as had no one else before nor since.

When Edna May left America she was slender and shy and undeveloped in figure, mind and voice.

She returns a thorough woman of the world, and yet with the fresh, sweet simplicity clinging to her which was her greatest charm when she left.

"Six years ago she was a pale pink bud. Now she is a full-blown rose," wrote an enthusiastic interviewer not long ago. That is flowery language, but it fits the case admirably. She has developed in beauty, adding a pleasing depth of character to her mere girlish prettiness; the slenderness has given way to graceful curves without quite losing itself; the mental poise is ideal.

Her Way Strewn With Gems.

To have known Edna May then and now is to realize that we sent a splendid beginning to London, and that we welcome back a finished product which has met all our hopes.

A girl who has had her way strewn with not only roses and orchids, but diamonds and pearls; a girl who has stepped from the social status which the wife of a professional bicyclist would enjoy, to the plane of dukes and duchesses and all sorts of other titled folk might be pardoned for elevating her head and eyebrows a bit and giving herself airs. But Edna May is far too clever to do that. Which proves that brains stood back of her beauty.

She is simple and sweet, gracious and unaffected. In fact she is a thoroughly well-bred woman. She never neglects the little courtesies and she has a hearty sincerity of manner which gives you a hint of one reason for her social success.

No one understands the art of dressing better than Edna May. Even with all the gorgeousness of her jewels, she gives the impression of simplicity in her gowning.

At the tea table on Thursday she wore a pale blue cloth skirt, just clearing the floor in length, and a white chiffon waist with many shirrings and ruffles and a dainty design of lace applique adown the front. Her collar was clasped by a splendid horseshoe of diamonds, and a string of large and perfectly matched pearls encircled her throat. Her hat was a big affair, all of white with plumes; and many rings, all of rarest gems and most of them of unique designs, glittered on her fingers.

"Everyone So Good to Me."

"I have everything which is pretty," she told me, "jewels and gowns and flowers, and I like to have the people admire them too. That's not intended for conceit, either. It's really so."

And Edna May is honestly glad to get back to America.

"It is home to me after all," she declares. "Of course, I love England. Why shouldn't I? It has been so good to me. And just remember that the six best and happiest years of my life have been spent there. You see, I was in such a perfect state for enjoying everything when I went over. I was only nineteen, and full of enthusiasm and ambition. I had seen almost nothing of the world, and I had not traveled much.

"Why, London was a perfect wonder to me. It seemed to me that I could never stretch my eyes open wide enough to see everything I wanted to, or my ears to hear all I wanted to. It was marvelous. I had to almost pinch myself to realize that it was I who was there."

The Madonna-like face grew bright with the enthusiasm of a child as she described that first visit.

"Then everyone was so good to me. The ovations were tremendous and the attentions which came to me were almost overwhelming.

"For six years I worked continuously with the exception of six weeks' rest once and ten weeks last Summer, when I went to Switzerland for the cure."

EDNA MAY, STAR OF "THE SCHOOLGIRL."

Her Throat Troubles Her.

It is Edna May's throat which gives her more concern than her love affairs, or her jewels, or her gowns. It is a refractory little throat with a tendency to closing up and refusing to let that sweet, silvery voice out clearly at the very time it is most needed. Indeed, even when she speaks there is a huskiness at times, which tells of some affection of the larynx.

"And people have been so patient with my throat!" said its lovely owner, with tears of gratitude for the people and disappointment for the throat in her eyes.

"Why, many nights in London I had no voice at all, and I wanted to stop away entirely, but no, they insisted on my appearance, and when I tried to sing perhaps one song out of five, and did that with indifferent success, the applause was just as spontaneous and just as hearty. It is devotion like that which makes us love people and appreciate our friends.

"Perhaps the change from musical comedy to drama will help the throat," she added.

Miss May confessed to a chill of fear when she faced a Boston audience last Monday night.

"Boston is so very clever and so keenly critical," she said, "and I felt sure my voice would go back on me. But my reception was gratifying. I think 'The Schoolgirl' is the kind of a play they like here.

"Individuals, Not Titles."

"In fact I can't see how anyone can help liking it. It is so quiet and, yet full of fun and music. It's quite unlike these awful ear-splitting, romping productions that get on your nerves and give you a headache."

Something was said about titles in England and the lack of them in America. Miss May looked a bit bored, and almost annoyed.

"It's not the titles," she declared. "It's the individuals themselves. And as for titled Englishmen, several of them have been over to see us. Some of them came over when we opened in New York and then two weeks ago there were some more who stopped for a time on their way out to California. They're dear boys!" she said affectionately.

Back of Edna May's pretty blonde head on the mantel was a photograph of an East Indian prince, beyond it the likeness of a bored young man with a monocle.

The space between was filled with other pictures, each with its written inscription and all framed.

Offers to bring about a revival of "The Belle of New York," and don once more the Salvation Army lassie uniform continue to come to Miss May, but she shakes her dainty head, with its smoothly parted blonde tresses, and says "No, no." "I love the Belle," she told me. "No other role will ever mean as much to me, but—then I was nineteen and my face under the bonnet was a child's face. Now, I'm twenty-five—and it might be different. At any rate I'll not risk it," and she laughed, a little rippling laugh, like a few notes of a song.

Is Edna May very English in her speech or manner? Not noticeably, and by no means affectedly so. Many $15 a week chorus girls who never got nearer to England than Hoboken are far more so.

The May sisters, Edna and Jane, Mr. Leslie and some other members of the company had been to the professional matinee of Rice's "Merry Shop Girls," and brought back the souvenir hammers.

"Aren't they funny?" asked Edna May as she looked at one of them curiously. "Why do you suppose they gave them as souvenirs?"

"So you could knock," I explained.

The others drew near. "Knock?" they asked in concerted perplexity. I gave a lesson in American slang. Then they all laughed heartily.

"But we liked the show," said Mr. Leslie. "So, we didn't need the hammers."

The ninth man had arrived for his cup of tea. Miss Jane May was casting anxious looks at her sister.

As I waited for the elevator with Miss May by my side, we talked of the Tucker trial. She was most interested.

"I met Nan Patterson in New York," she said. "Poor girl! She looked so pale. I had to go down to see about my divorce papers and Mr. Hummel took me over to the trial and afterward—it was the first day she had been allowed a little walk—he introduced me to Nan Patterson and her father. I feel sorry for her. How much sorrow and trouble there is in the world!"

Then as I descended she went back to her waiting guests.

Wherein lies Edna May's charm? I asked myself. Is it all her beauty? And I decided it is her restful, quiet—her repose of manner.

She looks at you fairly and squarely in the eyes.

She is sincere.

She is interested.

She does not grimace, nor fidget, nor gesticulate. And above all, in spite of the triumphs which have come to her, she has an air of modest ingenuousness which is delightfully refreshing.

It may be affectation and a pose, but granting that it is, it's good enough to pass for the real article.

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Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

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For the Tour of May 5 the rate will be $27. Rates cover necessary expenses, except supper returning.
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THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN
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312 TIMES at WALLACK'S, N. Y.
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This Week and Next—Eve'gs at 8
RICE'S MERRY SHOP GIRLS
The Newest English Musical Novelty "Mr. Wix of Wickham"
Mats. Wed. & Sat. Prices 1.50, 1, 75c, 50c, 25c

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CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
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In the Delightful Musical Success
THE SCHOOLGIRL
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THE STILL ALARM
Any Seat in the House 25c.
NEXT WEEK—"For Her Children's Sake."

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High-Class Attractions at Fair Prices.
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TONIGHT SAPHO
NEXT WEEK
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TUES. EVE. LA ROBE ROUGE
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Pigeon, Cat, Pet Stock
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ADMISSION . . 50c
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MATINEE AT 2.
TONIGHT AT 8.
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Seats Now on Sale (For Limited Return Engagement) Next Week
Mr. Wright Lorimer
And His Own Company of 100
The Shepherd King

This is Children's Day at Keith's
Be sure and bring the little folks to see the Dogs and Ponies.
Next Week—Papinta and Maggie Cline.

MUSIC HALL
Twice Daily, 2 and 8. Every Seat Reserved
This Is Children's Day
Let them see that Funniest of Dogs, FRISCO; CARON & HERBERT, "THE REED BIRDS" and other comical acts.

HOLLIS ST. THEATRE
Isaac B. Rich, Proprietor and Manager.
LAST TWO TIMES
Farewell Mat. Today at 2. Tonight at 8.
THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN PARIS
Next Week—JOHN DREW. In "THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE."

GLOBE EVE'GS 25-50-75-1.00 MAT. TODAY 25-50-75
Johnny and Emma RAY
60 Funny Folks
JOHNNY RAY as the JANITOR In the Musical Farce DOWN the PIKE
NEXT WEEK SEATS NOW CHECKERS Thos. W. Ross' Original Co. and Production
Every Sunday Night, Popular 25-50c Concert.

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Evenings at 8
Matinee TO-DAY
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America's Greatest Play, By Hal Reid.
A Midnight Marriage
A Play That Reaches Every Heart
Eves. Orch. 80c., 50c., 75c. Fam. Cir. 20c. Mats. Special prices. Orch. 30c., 50c. F. C. 20c.
NEXT WEEK—"A WIFE'S SECRET."

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SMOKING ALLOWED.
Daily Mats. 10 and 25. Ev'gs: 10, 20, 25, 35, 50 Next "COZY CORNER GIRLS"

HOWARD TODAY 1 TILL 11 P. M.
Nora Bayes, Florence Troupe, Al Fields, Jackson Family, Matthews and Ashley, Harris and Walters, Prentice Trio, Albora Trio and other variety stars. [illegible] high card burlesquers in "The Odd Trick."

Don't Fail to Get the Great
BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN
Everywhere 5c Everywhere

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF
THE TUCKER TRIAL
with the best illustrations ever seen in a Boston newspaper, is one of the features of to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

In no other paper will you find
MRS. TUCKER'S OWN STORY
The mother of the prisoner whose trial is attracting more interested attention than any other in Boston's history writes of her belief in her son's innocence and her reasons for her assurance that he will be triumphantly acquitted, exclusively in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

Eleanor Ames's Story of the Tucker Trial
Miss Ames has attended the trial daily, and will give her impressions of the court and of the prisoner exclusively for the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

The New Year Girl, by Henry Hutt
Henry Hutt, who makes fascinating drawings of fascinating women, has pictured his idea of the New Year's girl for the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN. It will be printed in colors on the first page of the magazine section.

Mrs. Osborn's Tea Gowns and Negligees
An illustrated page feature in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN, with descriptions exclusively written for this paper by the foremost American authority on woman's dress.

The Woman with Aspirations, By Dorothy Dix
An article by America's cleverest woman satirist will appear exclusively in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

50-Cent Piece of Sheet Music Free
"I Caught You Making Eyes," one of the song hits of the season, as sung by Vonnie Hoyt, will be given away with to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN. The words of the song are by Charles H. Lynch and the music by Richard Tragman.

Is Love the Reason?
Three recent mysteries, involving the death or disappearance of three beautiful girls, are the subject of an illustrated page feature in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN. Are they instances of the results of disappointment in love?

Tolstoi's New Year's Thoughts
The great Russian writer and thinker tells of the coming year and its problems, his hopes and fears, in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

A Poem by Ella Wheeler Wilcox
Mrs. Wilcox writes regularly for the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

Boston Sunday American Editorial
This great feature of the editorial section of the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN is the most eagerly read in New England. A subject of vital interest is always the theme.

Ambrose Bierce and Little Johnny
Everyone knows Little Johnny and his opinions of things and folks. Mr. Bierce, who writes regularly for the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN, will tell more about him in next to-morrow's issue.

Will Mrs. Rogers Be Executed?
Public interest in the case of Mrs. Rogers is as strong as ever in Vermont. The people of Pennsylvania are just as much absorbed in that of Kate Edwards. These two women, under sentence of death, are the subject of an illustrated page feature in the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

What Rejane Thinks Of American Women
The great French actress talks with Eleanor Ames for the readers of to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

The Best Comic Section Published
Little Jimmy, Happy Hooligan, Foxy Grandpa, Sweet Little Katy, Lulu and Leander and the Katzenjammers all disport themselves in the pages of the comic section of to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN. "And her name was Maud."

Strange Fate Pursues Mrs. Langtry
Her fortune has been swept away, she has been snubbed by people who once paid court to her, and now she is publicly shunned by her own daughter. An illustrated page feature in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

Who Will Get the Gold Slipper Prize
Photographs of small and dainty feet are still being sent in by competitors. Some of the most attractive will be reproduced in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

Puzzles for the Children
Miss Dolly's Friends, the Performing Dominoes, and What Made Maud Kick. The last is a cut out. Fold it up and see what happens. In to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

INSURE YOUR LIFE FREE
Cut out the free insurance coupon printed in every copy of the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN, and protect yourself and your family financially against injury or death. Ten cents for registry is all it costs for an entire year.

EDITORIAL PAGE OF HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN SATURDAY, JANUARY 14

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

80 AND 82 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, JANUARY 14, 1905.

Eminently Respectable Scalawags

"Stock Washers," Genteel Bunco Auctioneers

The dignified National City Bank, of New York, has kindly given us a peep into American business methods. This bank is the king, the high muck-a-muck of the venerable, noble, high-minded American business world.

It is the bank where the Rockefellers keep their money, and where, under the Rockefellers' direction, the United States keeps a good deal of its money.

This is the bank that bought a valuable piece of property from the Government, and left a little of the money unpaid so that the property should escape taxation under the pretext of being Government property. It is also the bank that, when it bought the property from the Government, DEPOSITED THE CASH WITH ITSELF.

This bank consequently bought Government property, dodged the payment of taxes, kept in its vaults the money that should have gone to the Government, COLLECTED RENT FROM THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE BUILDING WHICH IT HAD BOUGHT FROM THE GOVERNMENT, AND THEN GOT INTEREST ON THE PURCHASE MONEY BY LENDING IT OUT—rather a complete job, you will admit.

But that is not the "peep into high finance" that we talked about. There is something much better, much more inspiring than that.

There was a firm of brokers in Wall Street that failed. It is now to be lifted out of bankruptcy, put on its feet again, because the eminently respectable gentlemen in this National City Bank are AFRAID TO HAVE THE TRUTH COME OUT.

The truth is pretty far out, however—here it is:

This firm was engaged in doing business as curb brokers and "washing" a certain stock.

Do you know exactly what "washing" stock is? It is simply a fake auction on a big scale. It is the kind of thing that puts a LITTLE man in jail if he is caught doing it. It is the kind of thing that makes respectable fortunes for some of the BIG men.

This firm was engaged in "washing" a certain copper stock. An officer of the dignified National City Bank was interested in this stock. He had agreed to take a certain amount of it at a very low price, and he wanted to unload it on the public at a very much higher price.

The brokers proceeded to "wash" the stock accordingly.

Let us say that the stock was worth fifty cents a share. One broker bid FIFTY-FIVE cents for a thousand shares, and they all pretended that it was a legitimate transaction—in reality it was a fake bid and a fake transaction.

The other broker engaged in the skin game would then bid SIXTY cents for another thousand shares—and so it would go.

Not one person engaged in the swindle was actually buying a single share of stock. They simply bid back and forth, pretending to buy it, and putting the price up day by day.

The crowd of poor fools that believe in the "honor" of these disreputable Wall Street gamblers looked on at this mock auction, this fake selling and buying of stocks, amazed and excited by the constantly increasing values.

Occasionally some gullible creature outside of the combination that was doing the stock "washing" would come in and in good faith buy some shares, actually paying his good money for the worthless stuff.

This went on until they had forced the price of the stock up to a high figure, ten times what it was worth. During this "washing" operation they had succeeded in working off a good deal of this stock on the public that believed the crooked sales were really genuine.

That is the sort of thing that is done constantly in Wall Street. It is one way that the high-class guardians of the nation's financial honor have of building up their fortunes and robbing the fools.

This particular piece of stock swindling is interesting, however, not because the public was swindled—that is too common a thing in Wall Street to attract notice—but because of the great big bank that absolutely MADE ITSELF A PARTY TO A MISERABLE SWINDLE.

The Vice-President of the bank was in the conspiracy to unload this stock by a swindling device on the public. He owned stock, he had underwritten it—which means that he had agreed to take a certain very large amount at a very low price.

He not only was interested in the swindling operations of the swindling brokers that cheated the public with their fake sales—mock auction practices—BUT HE ACTUALLY LENT THE MONEY OF THE BANK TO THESE BROKERS TO CARRY ON THE SWINDLING PRACTICES. Every day he lent them sixty thousand dollars.

And he lent this money, belonging to the honest depositors of the bank—or belonging, perhaps, to the United States Government, which deposited money in that bank—HE LOANED IT WITHOUT A DOLLAR OF SECURITY OF ANY KIND.

What do you think of this little glimpse of high American finance and American "business honor"?

The noble banking gentlemen decry all attacks on our banking system. They say it would be preposterous to have the ignorant people have their own postal savings banks or a Government bank system of their own.

They feel that the serious business interests of a great and splendid nation require the careful attention of the high-class, noble, HONORABLE private bankers, who alone could give the proper protection.

NICE protection they give in this case, isn't it?

Nice, honorable banking, that lends without security the money of THE PUBLIC to help a crowd of rascally brokers SWINDLE THE PUBLIC.

No wonder the National City Bank is going to pay the debts of these bankrupt, swindling brokers, in order to hush up the scandal!

BUT WHOSE MONEY IS GOING TO PAY THEIR DEBTS? Will the bank official who helped to rob the public by washing stocks, and who fraudently lent the public's money to swindling brokers without security, NOW USE THE PUBLIC MONEY TO PAY THOSE BROKERS' DEBTS?

What will the honorable bankers of the city do about this? What action will they take?

Of course, the great majority of bankers ARE honorable. Fortunately for America the majority of its inhabitants, whether they work in financial banks or sand banks or shops, are honest men.

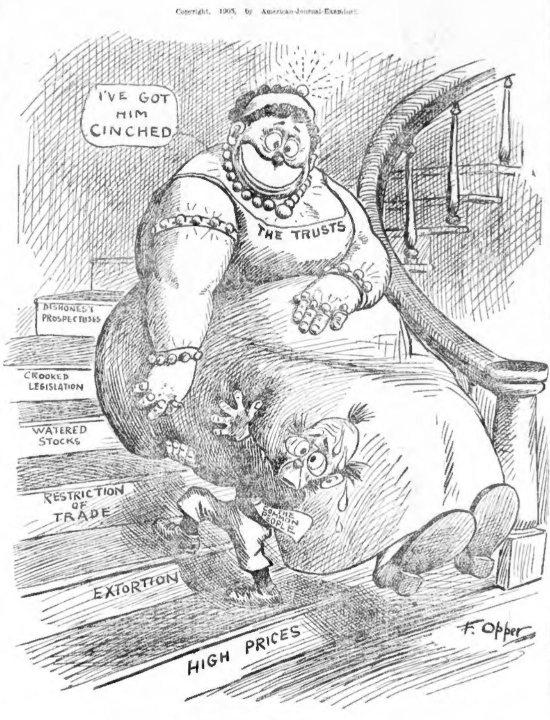
What will the really honest bankers do about this biggest bank that lends its depositors' money without security to help the operations of swindlers?

And what does the public think about this bank—which, as it happens, aims to control the banking business of the whole country, and REPRESENTS IN ITSELF CONSPICUOUSLY THE HAUGHTY BUSINESS THEORY THAT THE CITIZENS DO NOT KNOW ENOUGH TO ATTEND TO THEIR OWN BUSINESS?

POPULAR PLAYS FOR THE PEOPLE

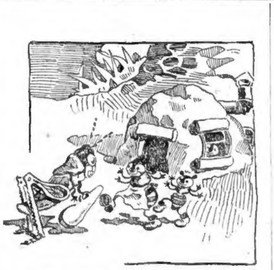
"SAPHO"

Copyright, 1905, by American-Journal-Examiner.



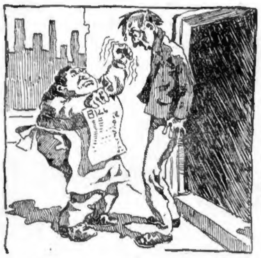
The Great Carrying-up-the-Stairs Scene.

AESOP'S FABLES UPSIDE DOWN



A Grasshopper, who had spent the Summer in singing and dancing, suddenly awoke to the fact that he had made no provision for the Winter. So he went to the Ants and asked for food and shelter. He was welcomed with open arms, for the Ants had been working hard all Summer and were willing to pay handsomely for being amused. So the Grasshopper sang and danced all Winter while the Ants supported him.

MORAL:—A good actor is never out of a job.



A Miser who had been robbed of the gold which he had hoarded for years was counselled by his neighbors, who said that if he would only imagine that the treasure was still in its hiding place he would be as well off as ever. The Miser adopted this plan, for want of a better one, and when the grocer next presented his bill he was told to imagine himself paid. But the grocer couldn't see it that way, and made all kinds of trouble.

MORAL:—You have to be a Chadwick to realize on imaginary securities.

NOW WHAT D'YE THINK OF THAT?

*"You're very bold," said J[illegible] Lee,
With quite a charming air.*

*"Oh, yes," I said, "I am, but there's
A boulder over there."*

*"What is that funny gnawing sound?"
I asked of Mabel Moore.*

*"Perhaps," said she, "it is the rat
Inside my pompadour."*

Legal Aspect of the Closed Shop

By Frank K. Foster

IS it an illegal act for an employer and a union to contract for the exclusive employment of union men? Judge Adams, of the Illinois Appellate Court, has so held in a recent decision.

His Honor bases his decision upon the ground that such a contract "is equally a violation of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States," and "is a discrimination between different classes of citizens founded on no justifiable ground and an attempt to exercise legislative power in behalf of certain classes and against other classes."

Judge Adams also held that, under the laws of Illinois, such a contract is criminal as well as illegal.

The affirmation of this opinion by the higher courts would invalidate every joint agreement signed by employers and employes for union shops and would deal the union label movement a solar plexus blow. The concensus of opinion among the best legal minds, however, seems to be that Judge Adams's ruling is not good law.

Louis D. Brandeis, of Brandeis, Dunbar & Nutter, of this city, in a review of this decision, published in *The National Civic Federation*, says:

> *Every contract which any person enters into interferes in some way with his future freedom of contract for other action. That is the very purpose of entering into a contract. * * * A discrimination between two classes of workmen cannot be unjust unless there is a right not to be discriminated against, in other words, a right to equality of treatment. So far as relates to private employment, there is no such right. * * * In the case of public employment the case is entirely different.*

Referring to the question of public policy, Mr. Brandeis quotes Sir George Jessel, who says:

> *If there is one thing more than another which public policy requires, it is that men of full age and competent understanding shall have the utmost liberty of contracting and that their contracts, when entered into freely and voluntarily, shall be held sacred and shall be enforced by courts of justice.*

Attorney Frederick H. Cooke, of New York city, author of "The Law of Trade and Labor Combinations," pertinently asks, "In what essential respect was the agreement declared illegal different from the every-day agreement to serve another exclusively, or to deal with another exclusively?" Mr. Cooke cites a long list of precedents as to the legality of exclusive contracts.

Attorney John Frankenheimer, of New York city, touches a vital point when he says:

> *Decisions of this kind serve only to undermine the confidence of workingmen in the absolute impartiality of our judicial tribunals and tend to substantiate the charge that in the pending struggle between capital and labor judges are frequently influenced in their decisions by the natural bias which springs from environment.*

So much for the lawyers. But what is the average layman, particularly the wage-earner, to think of this latest judicial vagary? Trade unionists are not unfamiliar with the plea of "the sacred right of contract." Time and time again, their legislative efforts have been thwarted by the contention that measures proposed by them conflicted with this right.

They have thus been taught a very profound, and possibly wholesome, respect for the principle involved. So long as the employers' interests alone have been subserved by maintaining the integrity of this right, voluminous judicial decisions have not been wanting to buttress it. But when union men become contractors themselves, a hole in the skimmer at once appears. It may be only a coincidence that the judicial bent so inclines, but the regularity with which these coincidences occur seem to violate the normal law of chance.

Collective bargaining is the strong card in the labor suit. It is practically the only method by which the workman may secure equality in bargaining power with the labor buyer. But collective bargaining is only feasible when some one is vested with the power to bargain for the collectivity. The trade union furnishes the method by which this power may be assigned to an agent or committee.

Obviously unless the shop is a close one, the trade union may not assume to speak for the entire body of workmen there employed. Consequently the decision of Judge Adams strikes a serious blow at the possibility of the joint agreement, the easiest and most effective plan for the prevention of strikes, lockouts and the other ills that the industrial world is sorely pestered with.

It is hardly to be conceived that the higher courts will affirm the principle set forth by this decision. Nothing more provocative of industrial discord, more inimical to industrial peace, could well be done. What recourse but the strike would then be left the wage-earner? It has been hard enough for him to have his labor rated simply as a commodity, with no concession to the fact that there was a human being linked to the commodity. But if he is to be at a disadvantage as compared with the sellers of inanimate commodities when he enters the market, the situation becomes even yet more perplexing.

No judge has as yet attempted to invalidate a contract between dealers in inanimate commodities, because the buyer agreed to purchase only the goods made by that particular seller. By what particular crook of reasoning is the wage-earner to be debarred equal rights with other dealers?

In signing an agreement with an employer for a close shop, moreover, the trade union claims to render a consideration, i. e., the increased demand for the product of that shop which will come as a result of the purchasing community knowing that it is a union shop. This consideration is oftentimes one of the main reasons why an employer agrees to sign such a contract. Many of the largest manufacturers in the country find it pays to have the union label on their goods. Must they take it off at the behest of a judge? FRANK K. FOSTER.

Dinkelspiel's Eppygrams

By George V. Hobart

Copyright, 1905, by American-Journal-Examiner.

EGGSPERIENCE has nuddings to teach der man dot knows it all.

Dare vas nefer any chustice in der werdict dot goes against us.

A fault-finder is a home-made knocker.

Ven a man borrows trouble he nefer forgets to pay it back.

Der way to find ouid has a man some goot points is to lend him five dollars. If he sticks you he has der points.

Dese vas slippery days, und der man dot vas alvays standing on his dignity should look a leedle ould.

Picklesauer calls his leedle boy Facts because he vas such a stubborn ding.

A hand-shaker alvays tries to pump you.

Little Editorials from the People

GIVE THE LIFE SAVERS THEIR JUST DUE

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

Permit me to congratulate you upon your recent editorial relative to the United State Life Saving Corps. It has long been a source of wonder and surprise to me that any body of men so efficient, faithful and coura[illegible] not accorded more financial or popular recognition than is the case.

The very nature of their employment renders the risking of their lives imperative in nearly every instance when they are called upon for assistance. In publicly calling attention to the facts as you did you have voiced a most worthy cause and I sincerely trust that some plan of pensioning or placing the men under the [illegible] proper compensation may ultimately result.

Boston. A READER.

GERMANY IS EXAMPLE TO UNITED STATES

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

Reading in the BOSTON AMERICAN—which paper I carefully peruse each evening—of the bill before your Senate to abolish adulteration and your animadversions thereon, it brought to my mind a trial which took place in Berlin about six weeks ago (no reference, as far as I have been able to learn, has appeared in any American newspaper) where a German manufacturer gave as an excuse for having in his possession adulterated goods, that they were for shipment to the United States, as in that country there was no law, as in Germany, against adulteration, and his advocate pleaded such as an excuse for remission of the heavy penalties for this heinous offence under Germanic law.

Your remarks brought the matter to my recollection and the natural inference was how careful Emperor William was of the moral and physical condition of his subjects, in comparison with the lawmakers and law officers of our republic.

Something like our present condition was that of the English people forty years ago, before the workers woke up to the potentialities of co-operation.

But the intellect of the Yankee is yet in the infantile stage seemingly, as regards co-operation, municipalization and nationalization, being trephined, as it were, by the curse of competition and legislative corruption, though I confess that within the past few months it looks as if there were going to be a sloughing off and a vigorous cerebral development.

T. CONNOR.
58 Hurd street, Melrose, Mass.

DO YOU AGREE WITH MR. MULLEN?

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

The three "P's" are the Pulpit, the Platform, the Press. Which is the most influential is more difficult to decide to-day than it was fifty years ago. The difficulty has arisen through the spread of education, and consequently of independence.

There is an increasing reluctance to call any man master. Is not one man as good as another, and a great deal better? says the Irishman. What platform speakers and ministers think of the change we do not know, but we know that in political matters the press does not presume to lead as in former times. There is less necessity. The people now know what to do for themselves, and they will do it, apart from instructors.

Instruction is being more and more regarded as dictation, a very doubtful mode of persuasion. When people fully comprehend their own responsibility in their own affairs, they will act with more freedom and with more satisfaction to their consciences.

The less a paper assumes to be the organ of a party, the more its utterances will be received as the outcome of independence. The official organ is out of date; the organ of free opinion will henceforth be more in harmony with the people.

Jamaica Plain. DANIEL MULLEN.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT A CRIME AGAINST CIVILIZATION

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

Some men are born murderers, and some become murderers by their environment. Think, if you will, of the thousands of children born with vicious tendencies, half clothed and half starved, living in wretched hovels, without sunshine, without a breath of pure air, growing up in this horrible condition without mental or moral training, and exposed to the vilest temptations. What hope is there that they will ever become good citizens? Is it any wonder that crime is on the increase? Is it any wonder that we have murderers?

"Thou shalt not kill," is the command of God, and it contains the unanswerable argument against capital punishment. Think of the civilized Christian men of Vermont, urged on by a minister of Christ, dragging a wretched, abnormal, criminally insane woman to the gallows to watch her slowly strangle to death.

Lynn. ANSON T. WINSLOW.